

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXVI.

New York and Chicago, May 11, 1907.

No. 19.

OFFICIALLY APPROVE OUR MEATS.

British government authorities have again given the stamp of official approval to American canned and preserved meats. In issuing instructions for a weekly army ration of one pound of preserved meat to replace fresh killed meat the War Office has sent a circular letter to all commands in home stations notifying them that brands of American meat thus issued have been carefully inspected by army officers, whose reports satisfied the Army Council that the quality of meat used and the conditions under which it was preserved and canned were in every way satisfactory.

GERMAN AGREEMENT BARS BACON.

What purports to be the contents of the new tariff agreement between the United States and Germany were made public this week, both at Washington and Berlin. It is said the minimum rates of the German tariff will be granted to many American exports. Meats are included, but bacon is excluded. The German Reichstag has not yet approved the agreement, and it is said that when it comes into effect it will be found that American meat interests have gained nothing, but that on the other hand they will be still further hampered.

CANADA'S MEAT INVESTIGATION.

Canada is having her own investigation into livestock and meat conditions as they exist in her own territory. A government commission has begun an investigation of all phases of the livestock and packing industries. Sessions will begin on Monday at Medicine Hat, N. W. T., in the heart of the Canadian cattle country, and will be held at various points later. The charges that beef was never so high to consumers nor prices so low to producers of livestock will be investigated. Hundreds of witnesses have been summoned.

PACKING IMPROVEMENTS FOR DENVER.

The National Packing Company has promised to erect a \$100,000 pavilion at the Denver stock yards for holding the annual Western Fat Stock Show, provided Colorado stockmen will raise a \$50,000 guarantee that the show will be held every year for the next ten years. Colonel "Bill" Skinner, founder of Chicago's International, is now a Denver resident, and is booming things there in the meat and livestock line.

FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTORS MEET AT CHICAGO

Heads of the federal meat inspection system throughout the country met this week at Chicago for a conference with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief Melvin of the Bureau of Animal Industry and Solicitor McCabe, the department's legal adviser. The conference was in the nature of an experience meeting. The new system has been in force for half a year, and it was thought best to get together and talk over the results thus far achieved and changes necessary as a result of the first few months work.

The conference was secret for the most part, and reports and recommendations were not made public. But Chief Melvin did make public his opening address to his chief inspectors, which was in the nature of a review of the work as far as it has progressed. And Secretary Wilson, after two days of talk with his subordinates, made a public statement in which he declared that the conditions in the packing plants throughout the country were eminently satisfactory, and that the packers had shown the best of faith toward the government. Incidentally the visiting inspectors made a thorough investigation of the big Chicago plants and found everything in the most admirable order.

Before returning to Washington Secretary Wilson said: "Our reports from all over the country are encouraging. We find conditions very satisfactory. All the packing centers show improvement; millions of dollars have been spent by packers in the effort to comply with our requirements. There are only two or three plants anywhere in the country which are not in the condition we would like, and those will be put in that shape just as soon as their owners can make the changes."

To Report on Condemnations.

Concerning the severity of inspection and the rigor with which condemnations are made, Secretary Wilson said: "A board of pathologists will determine whether we are condemning for disease with enough severity or too much severity. The consensus of opinion seems to be that we are more severe in this country than in any country in the world with regard to our meat inspection. We do not mean to be unfair to any one, but we are playing no favorites."

In his address reviewing the working of the law and the inspection system, Chief Melvin said:

"It is now nearly ten months since we met in this room to consider and discuss rules

and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the act of Congress of June 30, 1906, generally known as the Meat Inspection law. Only those who are familiar with the immense work we had in hand can appreciate the undertaking. Previous to the time of the new law our meat inspection work was restricted to those establishments only that desired Federal inspection, and the old law provided only for the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of the animals. The new law provides not only for the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection, but also for the inspection and supervision of the meats and meat-food products until they are ready to leave the establishment where inspection is maintained, and is compulsory upon all those engaged in interstate or export trade.

"The time granted by the law until its complete provision became mandatory by the enforcement of its prohibitions against the transportation interstate of uninspected products was only three months. The law forbade the interstate transportation after October 1, 1906, of any meat or meat-food product that had not been inspected and passed and so marked, except that shipped by retail butchers and dealers, supplying their customers and meat of animals slaughtered by the farmer upon the farm. It was, therefore, necessary to provide some means for rendering the enforcement of this provision possible and practicable, and this has been done.

"There have been granted to retail dealers or butchers, as provided by law, 3,558 certificates of exemption. These establishments are now being inspected to ascertain whether or not they are in a sanitary condition, and in a number of instances their exemption has been withdrawn because of their unsanitary condition. In twenty-nine cities inspection is conducted at markets from which interstate shipments are made.

"Inspection has been withdrawn from forty-six official establishments. Of these withdrawals twelve were for cause—principally on account of failure to maintain a proper standard of sanitation, and some for using prohibited preservatives. Most of the establishments preferred to forfeit their interstate trade rather than stand the loss from the condemnation of animals and meats, and bear the expense of complying with the sanitary requirements. This latter fact emphasizes the necessity for a thorough State or city inspection at those establishments not provided with Federal inspection.

"The approximate cost of the inspection as conducted at this time is as follows: For cattle and calves, 5 cents per head; for swine, sheep and goats, 3 cents per head, and for the inspection of meats received at official establishments from other official establishments $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 mill per pound."

Government approval of **ATLAS** WATER TUBE *BOILERS*



The new central power station at Washington which is to furnish heat, light and power for the United States Capitol, the Congressional Library and the New Senate and House Office Building, will be equipped with

ATLAS WATER TUBE BOILERS

The Government's Board of Expert Engineers decided in favor of ATLAS in competition with all others. Atlas Water Tube Boilers deliver superheated steam within themselves without the use of additional superheating apparatus.

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ATLAS ENGINE WORKS

BOILERS

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PACKINGTOWN TO-DAY

(Concluded from last week.)

In describing the thoroughness of government inspection as he found it in operation in the Chicago packinghouses, Shailer Mathews, editor of "The World To-day" (the first portion of whose article in the May number of his magazine was reprinted in last week's issue of The National Provisioner), says:

The more one studies of the conduct of a slaughtering house the more convinced does he become that the government inspection is genuine and efficient. Altogether there are at the present time in Chicago something like 300 government officials, including both veterinary and meat inspectors and "taggers," engaged in post-mortem inspection. The method in this process is the same in all packinghouses.

At first sight it seems as if it would be impossible for one man to examine carefully from 300 to 700 hogs an hour. As a matter of fact, however, so thoroughly organized is the work that, after having watched the process in a number of houses during both small and large runs of animals, I am convinced that the inspection is even more thorough than would be possible if one inspector had charge of overseeing more processes in a fewer number of animals. It, like the work of the packinghouse employees, is so thoroughly systematized as never to appear hurried.

These government inspectors do not wear a uniform, and until one is accustomed to looking for the small metal badges on their blouses they are not readily recognized. In fact, some of the so-called investigators of Packingtown have apparently mistaken the special policemen who stand on the killing beds for the inspectors. It is no wonder, therefore, that the description of their activity is somewhat disconcerting.

He describes in detail the various post-mortem examinations of cattle, hogs and sheep which are made by the inspectors, and tells of the many safeguards he saw employed to prevent the entrance of diseased or improper meat into consumptive channels. Concluding, he says:

Whether Inspectors Actually Inspect.

This brief description will answer the question as to whether the inspectors do actually inspect. That they do will be the opinion of any man who will take the pains to stand by them and watch the care as well as the skill with which their work is performed. Although this inspection dates back to the law of 1891, it is now better correlated with other and new forms of supervision.

I have a larger confidence in the general healthfulness of meat products to-day than I had before my detailed study of the situation. And what is more, I have a larger respect for the young men who, in none too comfortable surroundings, sit by the constant stream of slaughtered animals and examine them in my behalf. I would not take their places, but I would not have them abandon their posts!

A description of the newer system of sanitary inspection follows. He tells of the care used in sealing all grease tanks into which condemned carcasses have been put, and the various methods used by government inspectors to make sure that none of this material goes into edible products. Tanks are sealed at both ends and pipes painted a different color, so that they may be more easily watched.

Need for State Inspection.

Mr. Mathews calls attention to two imperative needs in meat legislation, one the necessity of making the various State food laws uniform, so that reliable goods packed in one

State may not conflict with the laws of another; the second, the necessity for rigid State inspection of plants which do only a local business and which, therefore, do not come under government control. On this point he says:

At it is now, plants that are shipping any portion of their product out of their own states have every ounce of their product, no matter for what market intended, inspected by federal officials. Thus the local trade of these houses is as well protected as is the interstate.

In plants, however, as supply only the state or city in which they are located this inspection does not exist and their products are subject to a far less reliable examination by local officials. The inhabitants of other states are protected from such products by the inability of the railroads to accept any meat for interstate transportation which does not bear the certificate or seal of federal officials. But the local market is at the mercy of an uninspected slaughterhouse.

The conditions in these houses, as any one who has ever visited them can testify, are liable to be in the highest degree unsanitary. For their own good these houses should seek this more rigid inspection. The present situation makes it safer to buy of establishments engaged in interstate trade.

Absolutely Clean and Sanitary.

Following is a detailed description of the methods employed in the packing plants to keep all rooms, benches, tools and other equipment absolutely clean and sanitary. The killing beds are constantly flushed and scrubbed, the meat trucks daily immersed in a lye bath, the tables salted and scraped and tools immersed in sterilizing baths. Inspectors constantly watch for anything that may threaten cleanliness. Beef carcasses are always subjected to a hot water scrubbing, and in some plants to a hot water needle bath and automatic scrubbing. In no plant was the beef washed with water from a pail. Cloths are constantly sterilized. "It would be difficult to enforce a method of dressing more cleanly than that now in operation," says the investigator.

Concerning the sausage rooms he says:

The sausage rooms arouse a popular interest that borders on suspicion. It is hard to forget the jokes and the gossip which one hears about their product. Here again, however, whatever apprehension one has is largely dissipated. The machinery is scrupulously neat. All meat that comes into the sausage room comes with a memorandum of the inspector of another department in the same establishment, or in case it comes from another packinghouse it must come either in a car sealed and opened by a government inspector or in barrels bearing an inspector's stamp. All sausage meat has passed an inspection before it comes to the cutting room. Scraps of meat which fall to the floor are cleaned up by the "squeegee" man under the direction of the inspector and sent to the "condemned" tank.

Manicure Artists Are Employed.

The canning rooms are "uniformly well lighted and dry," and the sanitary arrangements are of a model sort. He describes them in detail, even to the manicuring rooms in each plant, where the hands of employees handling meats in canning are cared for. Shower baths, locker and lunch rooms, cafes for employees in various departments, tiled and enameled lavatories and other modern improvements are described in detail. Signs plaster the walls all over the plant warning

employees against expectorating, using dirty garments, failing to wash hands, etc. Laundry work is done free of charge. Employees reporting for work in soiled clothing are sent home.

The investigator reports that out of the hundreds of employees he watched at work on not a single one did he see a sore or other evidence of unhealthfulness. "As a fact for the curious," he adds, "I may add that flies seldom come into the rooms of the packinghouses of Chicago, and despite my search I did not see a rat or a trace of a rat."

In a chapter devoted to the relation of the packers to the meat inspection law, Mr. Mathews tells of the harmony which exists and the willingness with which packers have

(Concluded on page 33.)

SCHOOL FOR MEAT INSPECTORS.

If the state legislature of Illinois will pass a bill now before it making a nominal appropriation of \$30,000 for the establishment of a veterinary school under the auspices of the University of Illinois, the Chicago stock yards and packinghouse district will soon have in its midst the greatest veterinary college and training school for meat inspectors in the world. Chicago packing interests have donated \$250,000 in land, buildings and cash to establish the school, and the state legislature is now asked to give the institution legal standing and provide funds for its operation for the first year or two. It will be conducted by the state university and will have a staff of the most eminent animal pathologists to be obtained in this country and Europe. The training of meat inspectors will be a leading feature.

HAMMOND SUIT IS SETTLED.

According to papers filed in the Supreme Court at Chicago, J. Ogden Armour will pay \$188,540 additional to James S. Melvin and others, representing the stockholders of the G. H. Hammond Company and the Hammond Packing Company for the entire capital stock of both corporations. He paid \$4,248,000 for 318,795 shares of the G. H. Hammond Company and 14,500 shares of the packing company. The price was to be based on the value of the assets. The shareholders claimed \$818,354 more, and sued to recover that amount. Mr. Armour contended he had overpaid them \$400,000. Now the action is settled by the payment of \$188,540 under terms of an agreement filed in the courts. The suit was brought in 1905.

TALK OF PACKERS IN FRANCE.

Advices from Paris this week state that, presumably as a result of the recent ruling of the customs officials against American meats, packers from the United States are planning to invade France and the meat industry is greatly exercised. An American company has obtained an option on 375 acres just outside of Havre, and it proposes to erect a huge packing plant. The first investment will be more than \$2,000,000, it is said. In addition to this it is said that the concern has bought 100 butcher shops in Paris. This is a big story, especially when it is added that a similar move has been made at Bordeaux, where vineyards are being pulled up preparatory to the construction of buildings, it is said.

READY FOR COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' MEETING

Preparations for the eleventh annual convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at the Jamestown Exposition, May 21-24, are about complete. Indications are for a very large attendance and for a programme which will repay the member or visitor for the trip, aside from the attractions offered by the Exposition. Addresses by Congressman Burleson of Texas, Dr. Wiley, Chief Carson of the Government Bureau of Manufactures, Nath'l C. Fowler of Boston, and others, will add to the interest generally taken in the discussion of trading rules and other questions which come before the association at its annual gatherings. Thursday will be "Cottonseed Crushers' Day" at the Exposition.

The official programme is as follows:

TUESDAY, MAY 21ST, 10:00 A. M.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Jo W. Allison, vice chairman, Committee on Arrangements.

Invocation by Rev. Geo. E. Booker.

Address of welcome by Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, president Jamestown Exposition.

Response by Mr. L. A. Ransom, vice-president Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Formal opening of the convention by the president, Mr. F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex.

Roll call.

Reading of minutes of last meeting.

Enrollment of new members.

Enrollment of delegates from commercial organizations.

Enrollment of delegates from farmers' organizations.

Annual address of the president, Mr. F. H. Bailey, of Paris, Tex.

Report of the secretary and treasurer, Mr. Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

Report of the Committee on Rules.

Adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND, 10:00 A. M.

Address of Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: "A Good Name is Rather to be Chosen Than Great Riches."

Discussion.

Address of Mr. Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr., Boston, Mass.: "Cottonseed Oil Publicity."

Discussion.

Unfinished reports of committees.

General business.

Adjournment.

THURSDAY, MAY 23RD, 10:00 A. M.

Address by Hon. John M. Carson, chief Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.: "Foreign Trade."

Discussion.

Address by Hon. Albert S. Burleson, of Texas: "Cottonseed and Cotton Oil Industry."

Discussion.

Address by Mr. I. Jalonick, "Oil Mill Insurance."

Presentation of resolutions.

Unfinished reports.

Adjournment.

FRIDAY, MAY 24TH, 10:00 A. M.

"COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' DAY."

Unfinished business.

General business.

Election of officers for the ensuing year.

Adjournment.

The Rules Committee will meet at the Inside Inn on Saturday, May 18, to take up proposed changes in trading rules, and those desiring to be heard should be present at that time or on Monday. The committee expects to have its report ready when the convention assembles.

Special excursion rates by rail and steamer have been made, and large parties will be made up from all parts of the country where the association is represented. The Texas party will charter an entire special train of Pull-

mans. This year many commercial exchanges of the country will have special representatives at the convention, including New York, New Orleans, Memphis, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Savannah, Dallas, etc. Delegates from the Southern Cotton Association, the National Farmers' Union and other organizations have also been asked to attend.

Wm. Butler, manager of the Portsmouth Oil Refining Corporation, Portsmouth, Va., is in charge of local hotel arrangements, while Mrs. Julian Field, of Atlanta, is chairman of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee.

One of the Exposition features will be the exhibitions of cottonseed products in the Pure Food Building, and the daily demonstrations in cooking with these products. The convention will hold but one session each day, thus leaving the afternoons free for visitors to take in the attractions of the Exposition.

The first president of the association, E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, Miss., has issued a call for a reunion of veterans, those who took part in founding the association.

The chairman of the General Arrangements Committee is Vice-President L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, and the General Committee includes the following:

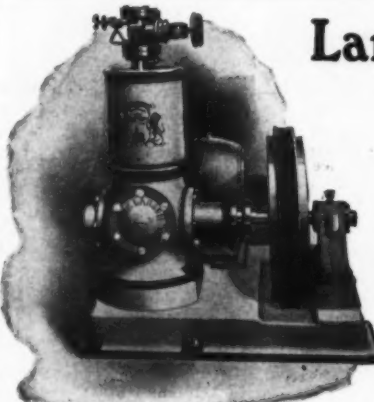
Alabama.—E. Lamar, Selma; J. M. Keyser, Albertsville; J. C. Wright, Roanoke; S. J. Cassels, Montgomery.

Arkansas.—J. B. Hildebrand, Little Rock; J. L. Comer, Augusta; W. B. Mann, Marianna; A. H. D. Perkins, Pine Bluff; W. S. Dunn, Little Rock; W. S. Roberts, Jonesboro.

Connecticut.—Howard Fairbrother, Hartford.

Georgia.—Julian Field, Atlanta; Fielding Wallace, Augusta; G. O. Haskell, Macon; J. H. Fulford, Dawson; R. G. Riley, Albany; B. L. Bond, Royston.

(Continued on page 42.)




Larsen Ice Machine Co.

**315 Dearborn Street
CHICAGO**

The ideal ice-making and refrigerating machines for **PACKERS, BUTCHERS, ABATTOIRS, HOTELS, MARKETS.**

**Condensers, Brine Coolers,
Fittings and Supplies.**




**WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE.**

MINERAL WOOL

**MOST
EFFECTIVE**

INSULATOR



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COLD STORAGE, Etc.

CHEAP AND EASILY APPLIED

SAMPLES FREE

UNITED STATES MINERAL WOOL CO.

140 Cedar Street, New York City

TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of J. W. Hendrick at Dugger, Ind., has been destroyed by fire.

The National Packing Company is to establish a branch house at Clarksville, Tenn.

The Etowah Fertilizer Company of Gadsden, Ala., will double the capacity of its plant.

The Union Cotton Oil Company of Prague, O. T., recently incorporated, will establish a 40-ton mill.

The Oregon Packing Company, Portland, Ore., is building an addition to its plant, 100 x 100 feet.

Fire destroyed the Forbes Tannery Company's plant at South Haven, Mich., causing a loss of \$15,000.

The Maier Packing Company's plant at Reading, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$10,000.

George A. Hormel & Company are completing extensive additions to their packing plant at Austin, Minn.

The Georgia Fertilizer Company, Columbus, Ga., will erect a new plant to be equipped with acid tanks, mixing apparatus, etc.

The Nutriline Feed and Oil Company of New Orleans, La., is reported as contemplating the erection of a fertilizer factory.

The property of the Cornell Packing Company at Fall River, Mass., has been sold at auction to George H. Orear, of New York City.

The smokehouse, together with 3,000 hams, belonging to B. P. Chapman, at Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by fire on May 6, causing a loss of \$10,000.

The establishment of a new fertilizer plant at Brunswick, Ga., is being contemplated by M. A. Hayes of New York, N. Y., and W. L. Henderson, Atlanta, Ga.

It is reported that Swift & Company has purchased a large tract of land at New Orleans, La., on which large cold storage and fertilizer plants will be erected.

The large warehouse of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, at Chicago, Ill., containing dressed and pickled meats, was damaged by fire on May 6 to the extent of \$100,000.

George E. Mosser, wholesale dealer in hides and tallow at Allentown, Pa., has formed a partnership with P. Hock. The new firm will be known as George E. Mosser & Co.

It is reported that C. H. Bencini of Brownwood, Tex., is contemplating the erection of cottonseed oil mills at Brady, Tex., and Goldthwaite, Tex., to cost about \$60,000 each.

The firm of Garthe & Company of Carthage, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock to deal in cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., by O. M., W. R. and M. L. Garthe.

The Southern Leather Company of Johnson City, Tenn., has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by John C. Laher, T. Cooper, A. G. Riddle, Chas. Snodgrass and T. A. Cox.

The Monarch Paste Company of Buffalo, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital, to manufacture glue, etc., by G. R. Loesch, G. A. Faxtanger and F. A. Kinsley, all of Buffalo.

The Crystal Gelatine Company of Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock. President, E. H. Talbot, Sharon, Mass.; treasurer, E. O. Hiler, 35 Congress street, Boston.

The Fallon Slaughtering Supply Company has been incorporated by W. S. Pyle, W. C. Grimes, L. Wightman, F. Wightman and L. L. Downe. A large cold storage plant will be erected at a cost of \$25,000.

The Philadelphia Packing and Provision Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital stock by H. H. Shuart, New York; M. E. McKenna, Brooklyn, and H. R. Peck, Greenwich, N. Y.

The Christiansburg Packing Company, Christiansburg, Va., has been incorporated

with \$25,000 capital stock. J. W. Walters is president, C. A. Johnson vice-president, D. G. Barnitz secretary and C. R. Calhoun treasurer.

The Minneapolis Pullery Company has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois, with \$100,000 capital stock, to pull sheep skins and deal in wool, hides and tallow. S. Rogers, T. R. Tyre and G. W. Hoover are the incorporators.

The Apache Cotton Oil Company of Chickasha, I. T., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital stock. J. J. Culberson is president; J. H. Bailey, vice-president; A. T. Schmidt, secretary and treasurer. The construction of an oil mill will be commenced at once.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Chatham Cotton Seed Oil Mill at Pittsboro, N. C., which was burned down this spring, it was unanimously decided to rebuild the mill of brick and on a larger scale than the one burned, the mill to be ready for operation at the beginning of the fall season.

COTTON OIL PRESIDENT RETIRES.

Edward H. Ferguson, founder and president of the Kentucky Refining Company, Louisville, Ky., this week resigned as head of the company, and was succeeded by Arthur M. Rutledge, general counsel. Mr. Ferguson found that his health has not been of the best of late, and he desired to take a thorough rest. He will go abroad in a short time and spend some time in travel and recreation. Mr. Rutledge, who has been the legal adviser of the company for some years, takes up the reins of management at once.

Mr. Ferguson still retains the majority of stock and control of the concern which he built up to be one of the largest cotton oil refining companies in the country. He has been at its head for 30 years. Mr. Rutledge, the new president, is also a large stockholder in the company.

S. & S. FIRE LOSS AT CHICAGO.

A fire which started in the box factory of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company's plant at Chicago last Sunday did about \$100,000 worth of damage to two of the company's warehouses before it was got under control. For a while it looked as though the whole plant would be wiped out. Over half a million dollars' worth of dressed and cured meats were in the buildings, but the damage was limited to the amount stated. The operating portions of the plant were not harmed and business went on this week as usual. The burned sections of the warehouses will be speedily rebuilt.

PACKINGHOUSE WAGES RAISED.

The entire working force of all the packing houses in South Omaha, comprising about 8,000 men, were notified last week that an advance in wages of from 5 to 15 per cent had been granted to them. Similar increases are reported at other points.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES. Governor's Island, N. Y., April 12, 1907.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, in accordance with specifications and conditions set forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of Commissary General, Washington,

D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 a. m., May 13, 1907, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1907: Levett, McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal. Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Ontario, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry, Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; DuPont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary, Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time, at respective points named, for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1907, will be received and opened at same time at West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks and San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 13, 1907," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied.

H. B. OSGOOD, Col., Chief Com'y.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York Harbor, until 2 P. M., May 27, 1907, for furnishing the United States Immigration Service at the port of New York with the following named services and supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, viz.: Care of immigrants suffering from mental derangement, care of immigrants suffering from non-contagious diseases, transportation (ambulance service) of immigrants suffering from non-contagious diseases, burial of deceased immigrants, meats, vegetables, groceries, etc., for Immigrant Hospital. Blank proposals and further information may be obtained upon application to the office of the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., May 10, 1907. Sealed proposals in duplicate for furnishing and delivering Subsistence Stores in this city during the month of June, 1907, in accordance with the specifications and conditions sets forth in Circular No. 3, War Department, Office of the Commissary General, Washington, D. C., February 12, 1907, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, May 20, 1907, and then opened. Where the quantities required are not specified, such quantities as may be called for by this office from June 1st to June 30, 1907, inclusive, are meant. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened May 20, 1907," and addressed to A. L. Smith, Colonel, A. C. G., U. S. Army.



Swift's "Premium" Broiled Bacon

Suggestion for
Early Spring Breakfasts

Oranges
Swift's Premium Bacon
French Fried Potatoes
Corn Bread
Coffee

"Crisp, Brown,
Nutlike in Flavor."

For breakfasts, luncheons, sandwiches, as a rasher for steaks or fowl—nothing so delicious as Swift's PREMIUM Bacon broiled. From U. S. Government Inspected porkers. There is a distinctness about the cure of Swift's Bacon that makes it always "PREMIUM." If Charles Lamb lived today his theme would be "Broiled Bacon" instead of "Roast Pig." Swift's Premium Bacon broiled well browned and crisp, certainly tastes good. So nut-like in flavor and one of the most valuable of meats. A great aid to digestion. The important thing to remember, is that your dealer gives you Swift's PREMIUM—no other.

What Dr. Van Dyke says about Broiled Bacon.

"What adjectives shall we find to do justice to that riper, richer, more subtle and sustaining viand, broiled bacon? * * * It strengthens the arm while it satisfies the palate. Crisp, juicy, savory; delicately salt as the breeze that blows from the sea; * * * aromatic, appetizing, nourishing, a stimulant to the hunger which it appeases * * * brought by art and man's device to a perfection surpassing nature. All the problems of woodland cookery are best solved by the baconian method."
—In Scribner's for January, 1907.



Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Facsimile of advertisement appearing in leading magazines.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER New York and Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers
Association.

Published by

The Food Trade Publishing Co.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New
York.)

Dr. J. H. SENNER President and Editor

GENERAL OFFICES

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GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

PAUL I. ALDRICH, Managing Editor.

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United States	\$3.00
Canada	4.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union, per year (21s.) (21m.) (26 fr.)	5.00
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TO MAKE IT EFFECTIVE

In his talk before the inspectors at Chicago on Monday Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture, stated that inspection had been withdrawn from forty-six official establishments. Most of these he stated had preferred to give up their inspection, and therefore their interstate trade, rather than stand the loss from the rigorous condemnation of animals and meats and bear the expense of complying with the costly sanitary requirements of the Government.

The Chief of the Inspection Service in making these statements struck at one of the most vital points in the proposition of Senator Beveridge that the packers should pay the cost of inspection. If a considerable number of small packers would give up their interstate trade under existing conditions it is more than reasonable to suppose that a larger number

would do likewise if the government required that they should pay for the inspection service in addition to the present burdens.

The number referred to by Dr. Melvin includes only those establishments which believed they wanted government inspection for the purpose of carrying on an interstate trade, and which actually became officially inspected establishments. There were scores, if not hundreds, of other small concerns doing a certain amount of interstate business previous to the enforcement of the new meat law, which immediately upon the enforcement of that law were compelled to withdraw from government inspection and confine their trade to their own states. Their interstate business, small in each individual case, but large in total, has gone to their stronger competitors. This is also true of the establishments mentioned by Dr. Melvin this week.

It is almost inconceivable that the sponsors for the Beveridge proposition cannot see that if a provision is made that the packers shall pay the cost of inspection, and if they cannot recoup this cost through selling prices, that they will immediately give up their government inspection, and therefore their interstate trade, and that the larger concerns will get it.

The danger of this is twofold. By concentration, and therefore by strengthening the hands of the larger packers, and by releasing thousands of animals which are now inspected to go upon the market without inspection. Both the commercial and the health objections to the Beveridge plan would seem to be unanswerable were it not for the fact that the sponsors have, it seems, determined to put it through merely for the sake of saying that another blow has been delivered to the packinghouse interests.

Dr. Melvin's suggestion in this connection—that because these establishments have given up their inspection it is a good reason for greater activity among states and municipalities looking toward local inspection service—is splendid, theoretically. Practically it must be confessed that State and municipal laws upon similar subjects are usually failures, because they are seldom if ever enforced. It would be better if new legislation were enacted or means found under present laws whereby the federal government could follow an animal in interstate trade from its point of origin until it is put upon the market. This would mean compulsory inspection for all concerns buying animals originating in other states.

By some such means as this adequate and comprehensive inspection can be secured, but if State and municipal laws are to be depended upon there will be practically no result other than that coming from the agitation at the time such local measures are adopted.

THEY STAND THE TEST

The city of Memphis, Tenn., has about the strictest system of local food inspection of any city in the country, a situation made necessary by climatic and other conditions. Inspecting 70½ carloads of packinghouse products, besides a large amount of similar merchandise in the market district of Memphis during the month of March, William Bailey, Jr., city meat inspector, condemned about two tons all told as unfit for use.

In the 70½ cars of packinghouse products Mr. Bailey inspected the carcasses of 2,063 cattle, 453 hogs, 1,574 sheep and 107 calves. Of home-grown products he inspected the carcasses of 106 hogs and 3 calves and 101 barrels of poultry, besides 316 barrels of fish and 128 buckets of oysters. From this lot he condemned 156 lbs. of beef, 100 lbs. of pork, 140 lbs. of sausages, 117 lbs. of veal, 370 lbs. of brains, 280 lbs. of beef livers, 150 lbs. hogs' heads, 37 lbs. of spare-ribs, 1,275 lbs. of neck bone, 465 lbs. of pigs' tails, 200 lbs. of salt pork and 900 lbs. of fish, as well as six buckets of oysters.

These figures appear to be remarkable evidence of the healthfulness of our packinghouse products, especially considering the strict observance placed on inspection in Memphis. Only 156 lbs. of beef and 100 lbs. of pork condemned upon 2,063 carcasses of cattle and 453 carcasses of hogs, as against 900 lbs. of foul fish in 316 barrels, really reflects great credit on our meat packers and their methods.

WAGES AND SAVINGS

Someone handy with a pencil has estimated that there are 42,000 men employed daily in the Chicago stockyards and packinghouse district. Six years ago there was not a single savings bank in the district. To-day there are four such banks, with 29,500 depositors and savings deposits aggregating more than \$5,000,000. These banks have loaned over two million dollars to be expended on home and business improvements in that neighborhood. At least \$200,000 is sent abroad every year by those depositors who come from foreign lands. And the figurer asks if there is another place on earth offering better opportunity or more favorable conditions for men who are able and willing to work and to save their money.

Based on the figures quoted, the query would seem to answer itself. And yet there are rumors of a strike for higher wages on the part of packinghouse workmen—the higher paid skilled labor, too. Possibly the interested parties in such a movement are not in the class of savings bank depositors. Perhaps they prefer to patronize another class of institutions which fringe the Yards. That would explain a good deal!

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE BLEACHING OF PALM OIL.

The high prices prevailing in the fat markets have affected all of the fats used for soap-making to a more or less degree, wherefore recourse is had to such fats as were formerly not quite so available for the purpose and which have become among the cheapest at present. In this connection palm oil is worthy of much attention, since it yields a good soap of an agreeable odor; in point of yield it is equalled by but few fats. The palm from which this oil is obtained is indigenous to Africa chiefly, but now largely cultivated in Central and South America as well; it abounds especially on the west coast of Africa. The best known varieties of oil are Lagos, Old and New Calabar, Bonny, Cameroon, Upper Guinea, Congo, Zanzibar, etc., the best and best known being first named.

The melting point of the oil is between 27 and 42 degrees C., the specific gravity is .945 and the saponification number 202 to 205, hence it ranks among the best soap fats. It is contained in the fleshy part of the fruit, and oozes out of the latter on mere pressure with the finger nail. From this fruit the oil is obtained in Africa largely in a very primitive fashion by boiling and then skimming off the fat rising to the surface. Such fat is even used for edible purposes. For the commercial fat even less care is often employed, for to save the boiling the fruit is left piled up to ferment, then pounded in mortars, the kernel removed, and lastly pressed in sacks. The press cake is then sometimes boiled in water also and the fat again skimmed off.

There are but few large establishments in Africa for the manufacture of this oil. In general, where there is no slave trade, negro families occupy themselves with this work. Owing to the very impure condition of the oil so made the latter is usually refined once more on shipboard. For these reasons the less known brands enter the market in a quite impure state, and the purchaser of cheap oil must always be prepared to find in it much impurity and had better have it examined for its real percentage of oil.

Fresh palm oil has the consistency of butter, has a dark yellow to yellowish red color, a violet-like odor with a sweetish taste. As it readily turns rancid on exposure, while its color at the same time becomes lighter, it is rarely received in strictly fresh condition. With its varying degree of rancidity the melting point also rises and falls. The causes which render palm oil liable to become rancid more rapidly than any other fat are perhaps to be found in the admixture of several readily changeable constituents of the flesh of the fruit.

For soap-making purposes the oil becomes adapted especially by bleaching it first, for without bleaching it forms a yellow soap. Owing to the unstable character of the coloring matter the operation of bleaching is easily

performed by either light, air and heat or by oxidizing agents, such as oxygen and chlorine. The method of bleaching selected depends in part on the arrangement of the soap factory. Where there is steam at disposal the process of air bleaching is simplest, and one of two ways is in use.

The older method consists in melting the oil, settling well, pumping into a clean reservoir, warming to 212 degrees Fahr., and then pumping air through it so as to keep it continually in motion, whereby the coloring matter is gradually decomposed. A very serviceable apparatus for this is Koerting's air aspirator. The steam apparatus for this purpose is usually made of hard lead, but if no acids are to be used it may be simply of iron. This apparatus has a closed steam coil for heating and a steam injector to produce a partial vacuum, so that air will pass in through a suitable air pipe. On the other hand, there is also a pressure apparatus operating by air being forced through the oil instead of by suction. Occasionally sulphurous acid may take the place of air in bleaching.

For want of steam some factories, not wishing to employ chemicals, have various mechanical contrivances for exposing the melted and warm oil to the air. The simplest of these is an iron sieve with small perforation suspended over the kettle by a rope from the ceiling. It is lowered into the oil and drawn up when filled; the thin jets of oil falling back are thus freely exposed to the air. This operation is continued for several hours and is particularly effective if toward the end the temperature is raised still a little higher, say to 90 degrees (232 degrees Fahr.). With some care a very light colored oil results, which made into soap retains the desirable violet odor that is nearly lost by bleaching with acids and bichromates.

Next there is the bleaching by fire heat, which is somewhat dangerous as to fire, however. The oil, after melting, settling and pumping over, is covered up and then heated to about 350 degrees F. Gradually the natural color turns into a brownish green and, with continued heating, changes to light yellow. Toward the last it is essential to heat slowly, as with too strong after-heating the oil would become dark brown instead of light yellow; it is for this reason also advisable to cool the oil off at once at the end of the bleaching operation. It may be observed that at 212 degrees Fahr. the oil will apparently boil up in consequence of the water contained in it. Then a white acid-penetrating vapor will form, which indicates that bleaching is proceeding well. With this process the violet or orris-root odor is partly destroyed.

Lastly, there are the methods of bleaching by means of acids and chemicals, such as bichromate of potash. In the same manner permanganate of potash and acid are used. Hydrogen peroxide is also a very suitable

agent for bleaching, 5 per cent. of the commercial ten-volume solution being simply crutched through the oil from time to time.

Bleached palm oil can be used with excellent results in all hard soaps and gives a good yield. It also is well adapted to replace tallow in some soaps.

NEW HYDROCARBON SOAPS.

In a process of solidifying mineral oils and transforming them into solid hydrocarbon soaps, petroleum is mixed with 10 per cent each of melted saponifiable animal and vegetable substances, the mixture being saponified with 9 parts of caustic potash dissolved in 24 parts of water, and left for 1 to 2 days, after which the mass is remelted and mixed with 2 to 5 per cent of boric acid, borax, or other boron derivative, dissolved in a little water and cast in moulds. The hardness of the product is in proportion to the amount of added boron derivative. To convert this product into soap, it is boiled along with a lye of 18 degrees B. caustic soda and potash in equal proportions, 5 per cent of coprah oil being added, for 24 hours at a temperature of 110 to 115 degrees C. The soap contains about 33 per cent of water.

BOG BUTTER.

Bog butter is mentioned in various dictionaries of science, and samples of it may be seen in many museums, but there is no recent record of its discovery. A year or two ago a lump of bog butter about twenty pounds in weight was found by the Peat Development Company, of Maghera, Ireland. The sample was found four feet below the surface and is considered to be some hundreds of years old.

It is a white, crumbly, cheese-like substance, and the outside has been converted into a wax-like substance, similar to the so-called adipocere. Perhaps, originally, the butter was put into the peat water to preserve it and to give it a piquant flavor, then it was lost, but the peat water acted so effectually as a preservative that it is still recognizable as having once been butter. This claim is supported by the fact that interspersed throughout the mass are to be found numerous cow hairs.

PROCESS OF TREATING GARBAGE.

In a recently patented process for handling garbage the material is agitated in a closed vessel and at the same time subjected to the action of steam under high pressure, the steam being introduced into the vessel in a series of jets. The vapors are condensed and the pressure afterward equalized in a second vessel by opening a communication between the two vessels.

Watch page 48 for machinery bargains.

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions on hand at five principal centers at the close of business on April 30 show slightly smaller stocks than a month ago. Comparisons with a year ago show smaller stocks of pork and lard, but somewhat larger supplies of cut meats. A synopsis of the situation at these chief centers is shown in the following figures:

Pork, Bbls.			
	Apr. 30, '07.	Mar. 30, '07.	Apr. 30, '06.
Chicago	54,341	59,338	60,560
Kansas City	3,862	3,243	2,198
Omaha	1,859	1,937	1,502
St. Joseph	1,145	836	1,350
Milwaukee	3,050	8,770	3,330
Total	64,926	74,124	68,940
Lard, Tcs.			
Chicago	42,626	48,780	62,736
Kansas City	14,327	13,521	11,972
Omaha	3,031	2,823	2,736
St. Joseph	9,577	6,582	3,890
Milwaukee	2,103	2,237	887
Total	71,664	73,943	82,221
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	106,078,150	111,029,301	106,678,952
Kansas City	58,923,700	54,218,500	57,540,600
Omaha	41,202,500	42,034,755	40,244,091
St. Joseph	35,208,500	33,721,769	35,703,328
Milwaukee	23,720,574	26,418,797	20,874,225
Total	265,133,424	267,423,422	261,041,196

Detailed reports of stocks on hand at these centers on April 30, compared with a year ago, are as follows:

Chicago.		
	April, 1907.	April, 1906.
Mess pork, new made since Oct. 1, '06, bbls.	23,815	22,879
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06.	....	6,252
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	30,526	31,429
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1906.	25,191	46,356
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '05, to Oct. 1, '06.	....	....
Other kinds of lard...	17,435	16,380
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	12,427,680	9,569,120
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	....	15,473
Short clear middles, lbs.	509,110	364,796
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	2,868,524	5,174,441
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1906, lbs.	6,400	....
Extra short rib middles.	4,506,833	5,907,513
Long clear middles, lbs.	67,556	14,496
Dry salted shldrs., lbs.	270,422	194,687
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,085,245	671,028
S. P. hams, lbs.	32,110,667	32,402,319
D. S. bellies, lbs.	19,008,794	17,783,168
S. P. bellies, lbs.	7,022,233	9,047,354
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams; S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	9,250,908	7,628,661
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	8,926,555	9,361,121
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	8,017,223	8,544,775
Total cut meats, lbs.	106,078,150	106,678,952

*In storage tanks and tierces.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.		
	April, 1907.	April, 1906.
Pork, bbls.	4,479	755
Lard, gr. weight, lbs.	4,649,174	9,053,609
Meats, gr. weight, lbs.	14,761,123	18,286,734
Live hogs, No.	616,461	530,370
Dressed hogs, No.	....	453
Shipped.		
	April, 1907.	April, 1906.
Pork, bbls.	13,935	19,940
Lard, gr. weight, lbs.	34,203,305	33,661,455
Meats, gr. weight, lbs.	65,330,088	69,125,225

Live hogs, No. 149,154 148,573
Dressed hogs, No. 10,555 4,465
Average weight of hogs received April, 234;
April, 1906, 221; April, 1905, 216.

Kansas City.

	April 30, 1907.	April 30, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	157	569
Other kinds pork, bbls.	3,705	1,629
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	5,226	3,122
Other kinds lard, tcs.	9,101	8,850
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,811,400	5,002,100
Ex. S. rib middles, lbs.	4,566,400	2,625,300
Short clear middles, lbs.	474,800	109,400
Ex. S. clear middles, lbs.	7,270,200	8,026,400
Long clear middles, lbs.	23,000	152,600
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	2,032,400	1,361,400
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,966,000	4,947,700
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	597,800	584,200
S. P. hams, lbs.	15,955,100	16,389,000
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,584,900	4,986,200
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	4,607,300	4,083,400
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,022,400	3,475,300
Other cut meats, lbs.	6,012,000	5,797,600
Total cut meats, lbs.	58,923,700	57,540,600

Omaha.

	April, 1907.	April, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	45	113
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,814	1,389
P. S. lard "Contract," tcs.	1,616	1,168
Other kinds lard, tcs.	1,415	1,568
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,360,960	2,263,731
Short clear middles, lbs.	201,750	162,853
Ex. S. C. middles, lbs.	6,277,939	5,772,580
Ex. S. R. middles, lbs.	4,520,170	5,235,309
Long clear middles, lbs.	60,000	15,619
Dry salt shldrs., lbs.	939,546	635,365
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	393,400	340,269
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,954,300	9,271,658
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,060,090	4,190,204
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,673,900	3,441,908
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,401,000	2,452,286
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,189,545	2,900,317
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,169,900	3,561,992
Total cut meats, lbs.	41,202,500	40,244,091

Milwaukee.

	April 30, 1907.	April 30, 1906.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	1,677	139
Mess pork, winter packed bbls.	49	....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,973	3,191
Prime steam lard, contract, tcs.	727	377
Other kinds of lard, tcs.	1,366	510
Short rib middles, lbs.	4,935,786	4,200,876
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	1,071,221	748,945
Short clear middles, lbs.	25,324	5,266
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	454,120	501,184
Long clear middles, lbs.	1,854	2,150
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	696,118	226,183
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	707,400	118,800
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,771,800	5,487,400
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,883,949	2,015,867
S. P. bellies, lbs.	996,000	1,388,170
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,165,600	1,167,700
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,171,440	865,400
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,839,962	4,148,284

St. Joseph.

	April 30, 1907.	April 30, 1906.
Mess pork, bbls.	9	78
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,156	1,272
P. S. lard, contract tcs.	4,204	3,452
Other kinds lard, tcs.	5,373	1,438
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,795,357	3,135,819
Short clear middles, lbs.	634,541	553,610
Extra clear middles, lbs.	3,272,600	4,739,856
Extra rib middles, lbs.	3,017,252	2,712,610
Long clear middles, lbs.	44,349	54,772
Dry salt shoulders	569,068	372,395
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,776,650	7,604,830
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	134,000	176,795
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,795,411	6,427,716
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,346,600	1,222,265
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	1,996,550	2,448,230
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	....	....
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,222,500	2,095,788
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,603,613	4,123,657
Total cut meats, lbs.	35,208,500	35,703,328

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on May 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1907, May 1.	1907, April 1.	1906, May 1.	1905, May 1.	1904, May 1.	1903, May 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	18,500	14,500	18,500	26,000	21,500	12,000
Other British Ports	19,000	17,000	10,000	16,000	6,000	4,500
Hamburg	26,000	25,000	13,000	19,000	10,000	15,000
Bremen	1,500	2,000	3,000	1,500	1,000	1,500
Berlin	5,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	2,500
Baltic Ports	20,000	19,500	16,500	16,000	13,500	14,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.	2,000	2,500	5,000	1,500	4,000	1,200
Antwerp	3,500	3,500	5,000	6,000	4,000	6,000
French Ports	1,600	1,600	1,300	1,100	2,500	1,000
Italian and Spanish Ports	500	500	800	750	500	500
Total in Europe	95,600	92,100	77,100	88,850	65,000	58,700
Afloat for Europe	60,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	55,000	40,000
Total in Europe and afloat	155,600	152,100	137,100	158,850	120,000	98,700
Chicago Prime Steam	25,191	28,872	46,356	118,234	75,413	19,720
Chicago, other kinds	17,435	19,908	16,380	19,566	20,594	9,456
East St. Louis	1,300	460	2,450	7,254	3,100	130
Kansas City	14,327	13,521	11,972	5,893	13,460	6,275
Omaha	3,031	2,823	2,736	2,269	5,081	4,197
New York	6,352	4,800	7,480	5,407	6,082	4,452
Milwaukee	2,091	2,237	947	8,473	5,018	1,202
South St. Joseph	9,517	6,582	3,890	6,458	5,920	2,535
Total Tierces	234,844	231,312	229,320	332,204	254,668	146,667

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Thorp, Wis.—The Thorp Dairy Co. has been incorporated with \$4,000 capital stock by W. Krause, R. Verweigt, M. Burzinski and others.

Eden, N. Y.—The Eden Valley Creamery Co. has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital stock by H. A. Bley, G. F. Zittel, H. Miller, W. F. and G. C. Hickman.

Salem, Mass.—The Wenham Lake Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$75,000 capital stock by S. Boyes and W. A. Joyce.

Johnstown, Pa.—F. M. Shaffer Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$90,000 capital stock by A. E. Kuhne, J. J. Hornick, J. Friedhoff, W. A. Zipp, A. Berke, F. M. Shaffer and A. G. Hornick.

Farmington, Me.—The Farmington Fuel and Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock. President, E. S. Dingley; treasurer, J. P. Flint.

Roscoe, Pa.—The Roscoe Ice Co. has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by Charles W. Laughlin, of Roscoe; A. M. Leib, Pittsburg, and G. M. Leppig, McKeesport.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Eli Creamery and Cold Storage Co. has been incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock by S. D. Eli and J. A. Suanfrank, of Quin, Kan., and E. L. Squires, of Guthrie.

ICE NOTES.

New Orleans, La.—It is rumored that Swift & Company has purchased property here on which a large cold storage plant will be erected.

Akron, O.—The People's Ice Co., which was recently taken over by John Berger, has been reorganized and is now capitalized for but \$25,000 in place of \$100,000 as formerly.

Smithville, Tex.—E. Haby has sold his ice plant to John L. Hill and associates.
(Additional Refrigeration Notes on page 24.)

FIRE HAZARDS OF REFRIGERATION.

By Alex M. Blumenthal.*

In prefacing this article it is with the sole purpose of asking the readers not familiar with the process of mechanical refrigeration to forget for the present the prejudices they have had, and bear with the writer until they have followed through the cycle of operation, and are convinced that the hazards incidental thereto are not as serious as generally supposed, though the press invariably attributes every accident or fire in a plant of that kind to an ammonia explosion.***

The hazards of an ammonia system that may be attributed to the refrigerating media are few and not very serious; whereas, the other hazards that may be present are those due to physical conditions under which they are found, and not due to the use of ammonia, as will be shown later on.***

Let us bear in mind the physical properties of ammonia, which may be summarized in the following:

Ammonia (NH₃) consists of one volume of nitrogen and three volumes of hydrogen and is the only compound of these two elements known to exist. When pure it is colorless, an irrespirable gas having a pungent odor and a burning or caustic taste. It is lighter than air and a gas at ordinary temperatures. Under atmospheric pressure it liquefies at 28.6 degrees below zero F. and solidifies or freezes into a transparent crystalline mass at 115 degrees below zero F., in which state it is almost odorless and is heavier than its liquid. It can be liquefied at higher temperatures (up to 266 deg. F.) by increasing its pressure, so that at 86 deg. F. it requires 170 lbs. pressure for liquefaction. Anhydrous ammonia is the name for that used in compression systems, and as its name implies, contains no water. Ammonia gas is poisonous (irrespirable), and an atmosphere containing one-half of 1 per cent. is considered dangerous.

Manufacture.

Anhydrous ammonia is manufactured by a purifying process from the ammonia liquor

*Extracts from a report to the National Fire Protection Association.



obtained from gas and coke plants where it forms one of the bi-products of the plant. Even that which is manufactured by one of our large packers here is made in this way and not as is commonly supposed from waste products of the packinghouse. Manufactures of anhydrous ammonia have reached the highest degree of perfection; less than fifteen years ago ammonia with 2½ per cent. of impurities was considered amply pure for refrigerating purposes, while at the present time the impurities to be found are nothing more than traces that almost defy detection, and a drum of anhydrous gas that would show 1-100 of 1 per cent. of impurities would be discarded; each drum as filled being weighed and tested. The liquid gas is forced into steel drums, which are tested to 1,000 pounds pressure and are about 10 inches in diameter and 4 feet long for 50-pound size and 7 feet long for 100-pound size, one manufacturer putting out a drum of 150 pounds capacity. These drums are not completely filled, there being space about 20 per cent. of the volume for the expansion of the gas due to the change of temperature.

Disassociation.

At 900 degrees Fahr. ammonia disassociate, nitrogen and hydrogen being set free. It is probable that such change may take place to a very limited extent at lower temperatures between 212 degrees and 900 degrees Fahr., but not to the extent so frequently supposed.

Inflammability.

Ammonia is not combustible, and a flame is extinguished if plunged into the gas. In a liquid form it will extinguish a flame in the same manner as if water were used. If a flame of sufficient heat is applied to a jet of ammonia, the hydrogen due to decomposition in presence of oxygen burns as long as the flame supplies the heat for decomposition, and as long as an atmosphere of oxygen is present to support combustion.

The writer has verified most of these assertions, making his experiments with the liquefied gas as taken from several drums at the factory, a blow torch held across the stream of escaping gas from a drum was almost blown out, and when gas escaped with less



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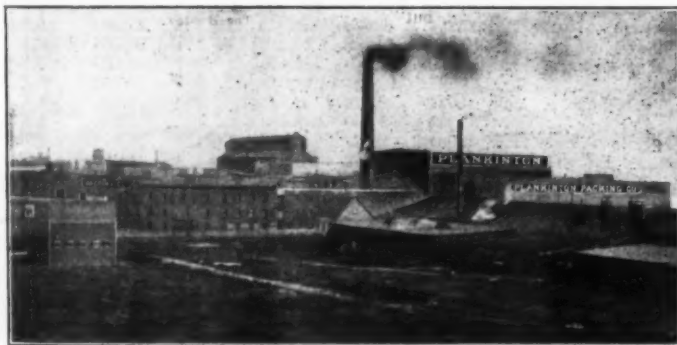
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force it blew a hole through the flame. In this, as also when a torch was applied to the outer edges of the stream of escaping gas, it was only with an interrupted weak and flickering flame that the disassociated gas would burn.

Explosiveness.

Ammonia in air or mixed with air is not explosive. If mixed with pure oxygen it may be ignited and burns with a pale yellow flame, and, as claimed by some authorities, if mixed in proportions of four vol. of ammonia and three vol. of oxygen it becomes explosive if ignited by a spark or flame. Ammonia in combination with chlorine or iodine forms explosive compounds, but are of no interest to us at the present time. Like any other gas, if confined in steel drums and temperature raised sufficiently the pressure of the expanding gas will rupture the drum.

Solubility.

Ammonia is remarkably soluble in water, so much so that one volume of water at 32 degrees Fahr. will absorb 1,148 vol. of gas and at 57 degrees Fahr. 803 vol. of gas. As already stated this property makes possible the absorption system. The solution of the gas in water was formerly known as hartshorn, but now sold in varying strengths, from 10 to 26 per cent., and called aqua ammonia.

Corrosion.

Ammonia does not attack iron or steel, but rapidly attacks and corrodes copper, brass, nickel or any of their alloys. For this reason in all ammonia systems piping and fittings are made of iron, steel or semi-steel, lead gaskets being used at the unions. In the ammonia compression system the pressure from compressor to the expansion valve ranges from 125 to 170 pounds under normal working conditions, though in warmer climates it reaches 220 to 250 degrees. From the expansion valve back to the suction valve of the compressor the pressure seldom exceeds 30 pounds.

We will, therefore, start at the compressor, where the pressure is created, and follow the hazards as they occur in the cycle of operations.

Hazards.

The compressor is usually driven by a steam engine, which necessitates a steam boiler plant, the hazards of which are too well known and not any different than that of any other steam plant. This also applies to any other motive power that might be used, be it electricity, gas or water power, i. e., that the motive power hazard is not altered because of the fact that it is used to operate a refrigerating system. The compressor cylinder is lubricated by slight feed lubricators, little lubrication being required, especially in wet gas machines, where they depend only on the small amount of oil introduced by the piston rod. One system referred to later uses injected oil in the cylinder for other than lubricating purposes. The lubricating oil used is a paraffine oil of light color, one that will not saponify, will not congeal above 0 degrees Fahr., and has a flash point above 360 degrees Fahr. This lubricating oil, even in small quantities, is carried over with the hot gas to the oil trap nearby, where the oil is separated from the gas, falling to the lower part of the trap.

This oil has always been regarded as a



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hazard of some importance, since the presence of an open flame in years gone by when a cylinder head was knocked out and an explosion occurred presumably from the oil that was atomized, which is possible, but which no doubt was caused by the impurities contained in the ammonia gases, consisting mostly of ethers. However, the recommendation of removal of open lights near the compressor or oil trap is not a severe one, especially in these days, when the incandescent electric light is so universally used in and about engine rooms. The gauge glasses on the oil trap and ammonia receiver are all provided with automatic ball stops that shut off the gas if gauge glass should break. The oil trap in some instances has an auxiliary attachment called an oil separator connected with the suction side of the machines to facilitate withdrawal of oil from trap without loss of ammonia.

Quite recently manufacturers are seeing the importance of and providing an automatic valve check in the exhaust pipe of the compressor, which prevents the entire charge of ammonia gas escaping should something go wrong with the compressor. This should be required in all installations and mounted either directly above the valve at the compressor or between the oil trap and the condenser, thus automatically shutting off all ammonia and liquid receiver, which may amount to 50 per cent. of the charge.

(To be concluded.)

MEAT PRODUCTS IN SANTO DOMINGO.

According to a report from Vice-Consul-General J. A. Read, American packinghouse products are being used to a considerable extent in Santo Domingo. A general line of canned meats and cured hams, also lard, butter, etc., are in demand.

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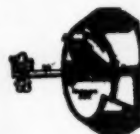
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LATE REFRIGERATION NOTES.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Contract for the new cold storage plant to be erected by the H. L. Griffin Company has been let.

Fallon, Nev.—The Fallow Slaughtering Supply Company has been incorporated by W. S. Pyle, W. C. Grimes, L. Wightman, F. Wightman and L. L. Downe. A large cold storage plant will be erected.

Houma, La.—The Citizens' Ice Manufacturing Company has been organized here with \$25,000 capital stock. R. J. Young is president; M. D. McBride, vice-president; A. J. Bonvillian, treasurer, and H. L. Wilson, secretary.

Clifton Forge, Va.—The Clifton Forge Light and Water Company will erect an ice plant.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Clark Liquor Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by J. P. Clark, S. G. Walker, W. S. Watson and others. A brewery plant will be erected.

Barry, Ill.—The Barry Ice and Power Company has been incorporated under the laws of Illinois with \$25,000 capital stock, to operate heat, power, ice and cold storage plant. F. Kalich, S. Lehman and B. F. Hamey are the incorporators.

Davenport, Ia.—The plant of the Old Crystal Ice Company was partially destroyed by fire on May 4. Loss \$10,000.

AUSTRALASIA'S WOOL EXPORTS.

The London Statist gives figures which show that the increase in the exports of wool from Australasia for the nine months ended March 31, 1907, amounted to 215,000 bales. In 1904-5, the banner year, Australasia exported 1,595,652 bales and New Zealand 364,159 bales, making a total of 1,959,811 bales. It is estimated that the exports from Australasia at the end of the current year to June 30 will reach 1,700,000 bales, and as New Zealand has already shipped 366,000 bales, it can be safely reckoned that on June 30 next all records will have been broken and more than 2,000,000 bales will have been exported from Australasia.

Australasia is now pasturing over 20,000,000 less sheep than in 1904, and yet the increased output for the current year will be approximately 250,000 bales. The average shearing, particularly in Australia, is nearly 2 pounds per head more than fourteen years ago, due to the improved class of sheep.

Places open for good men. Page 48.

Use it for wastes and liquids where pressure don't exceed 75 pounds.

The Powell Patented "Ready" Improved Throttle Valve is made of steam metal bronze and for pressures up to 75 pounds.

The wedging device is of the nature of a pawl and ratchet, certain and quick in its action. Recommended for water mains, oil lines and all places where a quick opening valve is required.

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Our machines are stronger in all working parts, simpler in construction, more efficient in action, cheaper in cost (efficiency considered) than any ammonia compressor on the market.

The essential features of all ammonia compressors are, durability of working parts, efficiency and simplicity of valve construction, and freedom from complications.

We stand ready to guarantee that our COMPRESSOR VALVE, which is a valve and safety head combined, HAS GREATER EFFICIENCY, with the same amount of power expended, THAN ANY VALVE ON THE MARKET.

The Brunswick Condenser has fifty per cent. fewer joints to keep tight. Twenty-five per cent. more condensing power, and (considering efficiency), is very much cheaper than any other make.

Write for detailed drawings of our valves, compressors, condensers, etc., and COMPARE THEM WITH OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

We guarantee every claim we make. We invite a most searching investigation, and finally, we guarantee every plant we install.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Good Undertone—Only Ordinary Fluctuations in Prices—Liberal Home Consumption and Consignments—Slightly Enlarged New Foreign Demands—Hog Supplies at Packing Points Moderately Increased—Prices of Corn Urging Hog Marketing—Products Supplies Not Materially Accumulating.

From a basis of supply the products markets could be easily handled for higher prices. It is, however, doubtful that more than ordinary fluctuations will happen to the market in the near future, and for the reasons brought out in our previous week's review of the products markets situation.

It is true there is an enormous home demand for the products, and that with the consignments to the foreign markets that the stocks at the packing points of both meats and lard fail to enlarge.

Nevertheless, it would be improbable that with the rate of the hog marketing, and the belief that there is a liberal supply of the hogs back in farmers' hands, that the packers would favor, just now, permanently materially higher cost products markets.

An advancing tendency of the prices for the products would naturally stimulate farmers' views over values of their live stock supplies, and this would not be advisable in consideration of the current high cost of the live stock. About as high prices as packers care to stand on packing operations already prevail for the hogs.

The inability to make material accumulations of the stocks of the products and the probable full rate of consumption of them right along to the fall months, would mean that the products markets are likely after

awhile, when the hog supplies, in marketable condition are more freely packed, to be more in the sellers' favor than seems probable they will be within the next few weeks.

The somewhat increased supplies of the hogs had recently at the packing points has been due more to the unfavorable weather checking ordinary farm work and permitting more time with farmers for marketing the live stock. As well, there has been a disposition to market the live stock on account of the well sustained, full prices for corn supplies and the consequent extra cost for feeding.

The speculation in the products markets is not of a forceful order, and it is not likely to be especially animated until the speculators can get some idea of the possibilities of the corn crop.

It is conceded that there is little probability of materially lower cost hogs, and therefore that the products markets could be supported from the cost of the packing.

Indeed, it is not at all unlikely that the farmers may get an even higher trading basis for their hog supplies before the fall season is reached, however high the prices for them now seem to be, and on account of the present and prospective liberal rate of consumption of the products that is forcing active competition for the hog supplies from the shippers and packers.

It does not mar the tone of the products markets that there is conservative buying on the part of the foreign markets. The fact remains that the consignments of meats and lard to Europe are steadily liberal and that they are being rather promptly taken up there for consumption.

Some of the Continental markets are better situated on a supply basis from their own hog supplies, than they were last year; but the consumption in essentially all of the foreign markets is decidedly larger than it was in last year, and the prospects are that as much of a supply of meats and lard will be taken from this country by the foreign markets as was taken by them last year, up to the fall months for the entire year to that time.

The business conditions in Europe are changing again to briskness. The slight slackness and declining prices a few days since for several products usually associated with hog products markets, have given away to a temper for confident buying at better prices.

It is true that hog products are not, as yet, sharing in the increased demands for supplies, but the fact that there is an awakening of buying interest for some of the products, means that it is a question of only a short while for enlivened buying interest all around.

It is observed in the cottonseed oil market that most of the foreign markets are now furnishing to this country buying orders, which is an unusual circumstance at this time of the year. The steadily higher prices of cottonseed oil do not restrain export interest. By this there is shown the active needs of raw materials by the manufacturers abroad, as well as for substitutes for lard.

Indeed, the edible grades of the cottonseed oil are more freely wanted than those qualities that go into the soap kettle. The paying of the high prices for the substitutes

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for pure lard implies, as well, that the foreign markets are not expecting other than well sustained prices for the pure lard.

Another feature favorable to the pure lard market, and as likely to affect it in sellers' favor sometime before the new crop season, is the probability that there will not be enough of a supply of the cottonseed oil to meet needs of the compound makers, and that pure lard must necessarily have an increased home consumption. While this is a somewhat bullish symptom for pure lard it is slightly antagonistic to the oleo stearine market, although it would not follow that the stearine would be lower in price than it is at present.

Outside of this remarkably active interest on the part of Europe in cottonseed oil and its significance, as indicated, to the lard market, it is observed that linseed and some of the other soapmaking oils, as well as those that are taken up for food purposes, have been steadily working to a higher trading basis. Some of these products, notably linseed, have been in larger supply this season in Europe than they were in the previous year, and that they now show moderate supplies and high prices, implies the enormous consumption of Europe. It would appear reasonable to suppose that the wants of Europe of hog products would be closely arranged in activity, for the season, alongside the other food, as well as manufacturing products.

The new cotton crop conditions are not at all promising; but, of course, the season is, as yet, young. A good deal of replanting of the cotton crop will be necessary, especially in sections outside of Texas and the territories. This might mean a later cotton crop than was expected a few weeks since when the season was three to four weeks earlier than usual. Good, forcing weather could bring, of course, the cotton crop to an early picking season.

There is no question, just now, that there is a good deal of apprehension that the present moderate cottonseed oil supply will have to last to a later period of the fall months than had been hoped for.

It will be understood that the supplies of cottonseed fat and its prices are always a factor in the pure lard market.

There seems to be use of the products as fast as they are offered from the packing. The Chicago stock, as estimated to-day, is only 26,000 tes. contract lard, against 25,191 tes. May 1, and 23,000 bbls. and 23,815 bbls. contract pork, respective periods, as well as 11,500,000 lbs. ribs, against 12,427,680 lbs.

In New York there is a little more of a stir to export demand and at full late prices. Sales of 350 bbls. mess at \$17.25@18; 200 bbls. short clear at \$17.50@19; 125 bbls. family at \$19@19.50. Western steam lard has only moderate export demand, and is unsettled in price; quoted at \$9. City steam lard is firm at \$8.50@8.62½. Compound lard is somewhat better in price, on account of the higher cost cottonseed oil; quoted at \$8.25@8.37½. In city meats the supplies of light averages of bellies are well cleaned up; the stocks otherwise are moderate; prices, generally, are quite firm; loose pickled bellies, 12 lbs. ave., quoted at 10½¢; 14 lbs. ave., at 10½¢; 10 lbs. ave., about 11¼¢@11½¢; smoking at 11½¢@12¢. Loose pickled shoulders about 9¢. Loose pickled hams at 12¢@12½¢.

Exports from Atlantic ports: Last week, 1,700 bbls. pork, 11,207,864 lbs. meats, 10,898,630 lbs. lard; corresponding week last year: 4,521 bbls. pork, 11,892,442 lbs. meats, 14,299,651 lbs. lard. From November 1: 95,457 bbls. pork (115,341 bbls. last year), 276,028,873 lbs. meats (348,148,280 lbs. last year), 351,232,048 lbs. lard (404,280,532 lbs. last year).

Of the exports from November 1 the United Kingdom has taken 26,846 bbls. pork (26,789 bbls. last year), 231,147,235 lbs. meats (274,276,326 lbs. last year), 159,820,912 lbs. lard (160,678,584 lbs. last year), and to the Continent, 11,250 bbls. pork (19,462 bbls. last year), 35,752,985 lbs. meats (62,625,049 lbs. last year), 137,197,882 lbs. lard (200,502,081 lbs. last year).

The decrease in the exports from November

1 as against last year has been equal to 3,976,800 lbs. pork, 72,119,407 lbs. meats, 53,048,484 lbs. lard.

BEEF.—There is a good distribution of barreled beef and at well sustained prices. The offerings of tierced lots continue small, and with the firm English markets prices are well sustained. Quotations: city extra India mess at \$20@21. Barreled, mess at \$9.50 @10.50; packet, at \$11@11.75; family, at \$14 @14.75.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York for the week ending Wednesday, May 8, 1907, were as follows:

Bacon.—Antwerp, Belgium, 105,290 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 18,492 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 53,732 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 54,701 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,226 lbs.; Christianstad, Russia, 14,850 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 12,284 lbs.; Gefle, Sweden, 29,973 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 218,944 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 119,921 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 1,079 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 35,469 lbs.; Hull, England, 350,709 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,265,522 lbs.; London, England, 44,850 lbs.; Manchester, England, 22,209 lbs.; Monrovia, Africa, 1,298 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 5,035 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 2,179 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 43,700 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 131,816 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 27,500 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 500 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 4,400 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 33,600 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1,231 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 42,853 lbs.; Wasa, 29,018 lbs.

Hams.—Antwerp, Belgium, 267,219 lbs.; Bristol, England, 12,371 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 23,938 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 39,263 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 3,582 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,548 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivia, Venezuela, 1,408 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 203,950 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 12,864 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 17,283 lbs.; Hull, England, 81,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 804 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 482,680 lbs.; London, England, 166,673 lbs.; Manchester, England, 70,036 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 3,231 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 3,204 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 1,736 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,087 lbs.; Sekondi, Africa, 6,778 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 30,175 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 3,000 lbs.; Trinidad Island, 21,923 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 8,720 lbs.

(Continued on page 4.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for week ending May 4, 1907, with comparative tables, as follows:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week May 4, 1907.	Week May 5, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	412	947	26,846
Continent	183	1,560	11,250
South and Cen. Am. .	189	482	11,836
West Indies	848	1,439	39,061
Br. No. Am. Col. .	55	134	6,000
Other countries	13	16	404
Totals	1,700	4,521	95,457

To—	MEATS, POUNDS.		
	Week May 4, 1907.	Week May 5, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	9,725,069	9,983,400	231,147,235
Continent	1,207,885	1,688,392	35,752,985
So. and Cen. Am. .	137,550	8,800	1,928,063
West Indies	133,950	194,250	6,789,096
Br. No. Am. Col. .	3,000	—	84,775
Other countries	—	17,000	326,719
Totals	11,207,864	11,892,442	276,028,873

To—	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week May 4, 1907.	Week May 5, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1906.
United Kingdom ..	5,395,773	6,461,990	159,820,912
Continent	3,690,143	6,569,416	137,197,882
So. and Cen. Am. .	1,134,514	554,020	18,539,755
West Indies	596,975	659,730	33,591,688
Br. No. Am. Col. .	13,725	5,945	306,691
Other countries	—	17,000	326,719
Totals	10,898,630	14,299,651	351,232,048

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.				
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.	
New York	1,031	4,352,725	5,190,900	
Boston	293	3,928,950	1,708,525	
Portland, Me.	—	1,150,600	28,000	
Philadelphia	73	451,510	2,214,640	
Baltimore	—	71,429	624,344	
New Orleans	303	67,625	151,925	
St. John, N. B.	—	1,137,150	301,350	
Galveston	—	2,500	354,014	
Mobile	—	36,375	161,400	
Newport News	—	—	162,632	
Totals	1,700	11,207,864	10,898,630	

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.				
	From Nov. 1, 1906.	From Nov. 1, 1905.	Decrease.	
Pork, lbs.	19,091,400	25,068,200	3,976,800	
Meats, lbs.	276,028,873	348,148,280	72,119,407	
Lard, lbs.	351,232,048	404,280,532	53,048,484	

OCEAN FREIGHTS.				
	Liverpool, Per Ton.	Glasgow, Per Ton.	Hamburg, Per Ton.	
Beef, per tierce	2/	3/	18c.	
Canned meats	10/	15/	18c.	
Oil cake	8c.	10c.	8c.	
Bacon	10/	15/	18c.	
Lard, tierces	10/	15/	18c.	
Cheese	20/	25/	2M	
Butter	25/	30/	2M	
Tallow	10/	15/	18c.	
Pork, per barrel	1/6	2/6	18c.	

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, May 4, 1907, were as follows, according to Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon and Ham.	Butter.	Beef, Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork.	Lard, Tcs. & Pkgs.
1Teutonic, Liverpool	1705	1279	75	90	778	618	
2Bovic, Liverpool	986	227	100	95	1750		
3Etruria, Liverpool	1170	1269	139	55	150	2550	
*Minnetonka, London	306	50	57	313	4130		
Ethiopia, Glasgow	832	130	88	15	320	780	
*Columbia, Glasgow	691	25	79	10	218		
Jersey City, Bristol	21	—	—	—	4425		
*Celtic, Southampton	507	980	—	13	250		
Colorado, Hull	745	284	—	565	5943		
Caldron, Manchester	158	—	—	1020	4125		
4Pretoria, Hamburg	—	523	10	710	6309		
5Horneap, Hamburg	550	—	—	80			
Statendam, Rotterdam	6189	255	25	1160	1225		
6St. Cuthbert, Antwerp	10174	25	—	275	2900		
7Zeeland, Antwerp	5267	611	100	123	169	2700	
Gera, Bremen	100	—	100	—	—	—	
Main, Bremen	—	—	90	100	—	500	
La Lorraine, Havre	—	—	—	—	—	350	
Neustria, Marseilles	—	—	—	—	50	100	
C. F. Tietgen, Baltic	—	225	75	285	75	450	
8Neckar, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	25	
9Sannio, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	325	
Virginia, Mediterranean	—	69	—	75	211		
Pannonia, Mediterranean	—	50	—	—	—	450	
10Italia, Mediterranean	—	—	—	—	—	175	
Total	22180	3482	8502	1105	1290	456	5778
Last week	17575	1714	6925	489	338	611	6772
Same time in 1906	19118	6691	76659	1211	489	842	2179
Last year's tallow, 870 pkgs.							
1.—100 pkgs. tallow. 2.—300 pkgs. tallow. 3.—255 pkgs. tallow. 4.—160 pkgs. tallow. 5.—75 pkgs. tallow. 6.—467 pkgs. tallow. 7.—50 pkgs. tallow. 8.—488 pkgs. tallow. 9.—25 pkgs. tallow. 10.—50 pkgs. tallow.							

*Cargo estimated by steamship company. †Bacon only.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—There are strong markets over the country, and a disposition to ask, for the week, further advanced prices of $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

A small advance has been paid, possibly of $\frac{1}{8}$ c., at the West, on the better grades, where there has been increased business with the soapmakers, as well from the exporters.

On some of the very good grades in New York and at the other Eastern markets, there is a small improvement in prices on sales. There is, as well, a little export demand at these points of distribution.

It may be said, however, that the sellers are having the advantage only on the fine grades, as excluding the edible quality, which latter, although in small supply, has little demand.

The soapmakers at our Eastern markets fight shy of the further improved holding prices, and they are permitted to be a little indifferent in buying from some accumulation of stocks on their hands bought at lower prices.

There is little question but that the miscellaneous grades show an increased make, as covering the productions over the country generally, because, in part, of the turning of some fat to their make that would have in other seasons been put to the make of edible. The government inspection, and the some trouble in getting it, urges melters in instances to put their fat to the make of other than the edible quality.

It is, of course, true that the productions generally are pretty well used up right along, in consideration of the foreign market needs, as well as of those of home soapmakers, with the fairly active general manufactured goods business. But there is a feeling among the home buyers that the prospective supplies of tallow, under the indicated use of the fat collections, are likely to be as much as will be needed unless there is something exceptional in the way of foreign demands for supplies.

Hesitancy in paying further advanced prices, on the part of our soapmakers, comes about in some degree from the disposition to watch the foreign market prices.

The London sale on Wednesday showed, by respective cables, unchanged to 6d. advance, with 1,600 casks offered, and all sold.

The points of the foreign markets are an unprecedented advance in the prices of some other soap materials, more particularly for cottonseed oil, and some advance for linseed, sesame and arichides oils. This would mean that there is an active consumption of soap materials in Europe, and that there are short supplies there of some of them.

Ordinarily it would seem a peculiar circumstance that the bounding upward of prices of cottonseed oil has influence upon the other soap material markets. It is well un-

derstood the tallow and greases usually affect the cotton oil market.

But it is a fact that the scarcity and high prices of cottonseed oil are now having some influence upon the other soap material markets.

It would be possible for the foreign markets to go even higher for tallow supplies. On the other hand, it is admitted that Australia is to give the English markets a good deal more tallow than they had last year, and that, just now, River Plate tallow can be laid down in England for less money than American supplies.

The New York city hoghead tallow has 6c. bid, the basis of the last sale, and at which price the weekly contract deliveries will be made. But the melters, who could sell only about 200 hhds. more of city for May delivery, are talking up to 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

There had been about 600 tes. special city sold at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but more money is now asked for that class of stock, as suited to exporters' needs.

The edible grade in New York is quoted at 7@7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and even the lots, not government inspected, from out of town markets are held at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Country made tallow has been sold at 6c. for ordinary quality up to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime, and nice kettle lots at $\frac{1}{8}$ @ $\frac{1}{4}$ c. more money.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is now quite steady, without, however, especial life to it.

There was a sale in New York of 125,000 lbs. at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and in Boston of 200,000 lbs. at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. The close of the market shows 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. bid and a little more asked.

A few days since about 1,000,000 lbs. were taken at a Missouri river point by Texas refineries and tanners at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

The compound lard trading is not active, although it has been found necessary to advance the prices of the compound lard on account of the materially higher cost of cottonseed oil.

It would require a much stronger pure lard market for marked vitality to the compound lard trading and for increased buying of the stearine.

LARD STEARINE.—The market is lifeless and nominal, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked.

GREASE.—There has been an advance in prices of about $\frac{1}{4}$ c., as in sympathy with the tallow and cottonseed oil markets. The demands have increased on export account and from the local soapmakers. Quotations: Yellow at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; bone at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6c.; "A" white at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; "B" white at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ @6c.

GREASE STEARINE is held higher with the increased cost of grease. Demands have somewhat increased. Yellow at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Very little

trading, on the advanced period of the season and small stocks.

OLEO OIL.—Supplies are held at steady prices. There is not much life to the market. Rotterdam quoted at 56 florins. New York at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for choice.

COCOANUT OIL.—At the late reduction of prices there is increased demand for consumption. Ceylon, spot 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; do. May arrival at 9@9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; do. shipments May and July at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; Cochin, spot at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; do. May arrival at 10@10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; do. May and June shipments at 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ @10c.

PALM OIL.—Rather steadier in price, with somewhat increased demands. Red quoted at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ @7c. Lagos at 6@6 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—Slightly affected by cottonseed oil market to increased firmness. There are better demands. Quoted at \$5.20@5.35 for large and small lots.

LARD OIL.—Demands from manufacturers are somewhat better. Prime quoted at 73@76c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The jobbing business has improved and at very regular prices. Quotations: 20 cold test at 95c.; 30 test at 85c.; 40 test at 72c.; prime at 60c.; dark at 50c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Proposed for membership: Walter L. Clark (banker and broker), Valentine Poulsen (import and export).

Visitors: Peter Turcks, A. D. Schroeder, Hamburg; P. R. Heaton, Manchester, England; V. Serrano, Santiago, Cuba; Gustav Bishoff, St. Louis; N. R. Perry, Asheville, N. C.; E. F. Rosenbaum, Chicago.

There is more excitement than usual among the members of the Exchange as to the election for the new board of managers, to be held Monday, June 4. On petition of twenty-five members, according to the new by-laws, an opposition ticket has been put out to that chosen by the first Nominating Committee. The respective tickets are as follows: Edward G. Burgess, for president; John P. Truesdell, vice president; Edward C. Rice, treasurer; Charles M. Bowring, Edward F. Siney, T. Sloan Young, James Barber, A. E. Barclay, Seth W. Fox, for board of managers.

William H. Douglass, president; William H. Smith, vice president; E. C. Rice, treasurer; Linden Arnold, Albert Brandley, C. F. Coffin, Chas. W. Bowring, James Barber, T. Sloan Young, for board of managers.

Mr. B. G. Coles, well known by the members of the Produce Exchange, dropped dead on Thursday morning as he was going on board the steamship Graff Waldersee for a European trip. Several years ago it could have been claimed that Mr. Coles was about the oldest trader in provisions in New York City. He retired from business at that time.

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APRIL SLAUGHTER FIGURES.

Official reports of livestock movement at seven chief packing centres for the month of April show a heavy increase in cattle slaughters over the same month last year, while increased killing of calves, hogs and sheep is also shown. For the first four months of the year a similar increase in slaughter over the same period of 1906 is manifest. The slaughters at these centres for the month, with totals compared to last year, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	164,930	61,583	434,055	264,800
Kansas City	109,511	4,207	250,065	109,919
St. Louis	48,076	*	113,483	27,434
Omaha	81,195	*	189,329	117,684
St. Joseph	38,121	3,024	161,254	97,016
Sioux City	18,849	320	78,767	1,501
St. Paul	6,352	3,712	68,039	13,415

Total April, '07. 467,035 72,862 1,294,903 621,838
Last year 366,382 55,017 1,145,753 569,677

*Calves not separately reported.

Slaughters for the year to date, compared to 1906, were:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	609,932	140,175	1,978,210	1,053,001
Kansas City	410,062	28,526	985,094	464,386
St. Louis	218,132	*	504,814	124,179
Omaha	287,611	*	804,488	454,737
St. Joseph	132,317	12,298	685,968	320,073
Sioux City	64,783	1,034	380,542	12,859
St. Paul	28,769	10,707	290,075	58,053

Total 4 months 1,751,546 192,740 5,647,811 2,485,358
Last year 1,573,062 148,751 5,377,733 2,447,340

*Calves not separately reported.

Detailed reports of livestock movements at these centers follow:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	282,192	62,750	583,206	339,043
April, 1906	242,165	51,070	502,951	306,958
Jan.-April, 1907. 1,079,561	146,031	2,649,172	1,344,717	
Jan.-April, 1906. 1,020,058	120,940	2,756,782	1,449,475	

Shipments.

April, 1907	117,262	1,176	149,154	84,174
April, 1906	109,781	811	148,573	91,052
Jan.-April, 1907. 469,629	5,856	670,962	291,626	
Jan.-April, 1906. 449,531	3,567	850,155	377,977	

Consumed at Chicago.

April, 1907	164,930	61,583	434,055	254,800
April, 1906	141,284	50,259	354,378	275,906
Jan.-April, 1907. 609,932	140,175	1,978,210	1,053,001	
Jan.-April, 1906. 570,827	116,473	1,908,627	1,071,498	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 234 lbs.; April, 1906, 221 lbs.; year to date, 226 lbs.; same time, 1906, 218 lbs.				

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Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	179,038	9,129	254,574	130,137
April, 1906	151,746	4,978	218,786	120,563
Jan.-April, 1907. 710,441	41,500	990,277	590,900	
Jan.-April, 1906. 682,327	29,788	909,862	606,661	

Shipments.

April, 1907	66,046	1,400	3,966	18,677
April, 1906	63,573	1,767	7,360	28,526
Jan.-April, 1907 191,983	4,872	60,582		
Jan.-April, 1906 178,421	6,154	47,854		

Consumed at Kansas City.

April, 1907	109,511	4,207	250,065	109,919
April, 1906	87,258	1,023	210,126	90,380
Jan.-April, 1907. 410,062	28,526	985,094	464,386	
Jan.-April, 1906. 387,849	15,210	875,496	461,672	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 219 lbs.; April, 1906, 212 lbs.				

*Feeders.

St. Louis.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	61,780	179,010	28,615
April, 1906	57,270	148,298	28,615
Jan.-April, 1907 279,193	755,153	135,847	
Jan.-April, 1906 253,134	696,463	140,855	

Shipments.

April, 1907	13,713	65,697	1,181
April, 1906	16,030	48,896	944
Jan.-April, 1907 61,061	250,339	9,668	
Jan.-April, 1906 72,783	248,729	13,192	

Consumed at East St. Louis.

April, 1907	48,076	113,403	27,434
April, 1906	41,240	99,402	24,382
Jan.-April, 1907 218,132	504,814	124,179	
Jan.-April, 1906 180,351	447,734	136,603	

*National Stock Yards, Ill.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	105,478	193,125	158,867
April, 1906	96,399	295,495	159,155
Jan.-April, 1907 385,237	812,664	674,634	
Jan.-April, 1906 314,033	882,462	624,532	

Shipments.

April, 1907	22,470	3,805	71,180
April, 1906	14,630	3,961	79,969
Jan.-April, 1907 14,630	210,297		
Jan.-April, 1906 82,410	28,715	249,087	

Consumed at Omaha.

April, 1907	81,196	189,329	117,684
April, 1906	51,383	202,434	77,796
Jan.-April, 1907 287,611	804,488	454,737	
Jan.-April, 1906 231,623	856,744	375,445	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 232 lbs.; April, 1906, 230 lbs.			

St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	51,008	3,210	161,750	110,927
April, 1906	34,791	1,467	149,921	99,004
Jan.-April, 1907. 191,695	13,400	693,406	382,251	
Jan.-April, 1906. 100,285	9,424	662,637	389,041	

	Shipments.			
April, 1907	12,931	255	513	12,869
April, 1906	11,388	105	4,749	26,903
Jan.-April, 1907 30,418	608	563	12,002	
Jan.-April, 1906 32,312	1,379	1,031	5,205	

Consumed at St. Joseph.

April, 1907	38,121	3,024	161,254	97,016
April, 1906	24,239	1,431	145,185	72,003
Jan.-April, 1907. 132,317	12,298	685,988	320,073	
Jan.-April, 1906. 116,631	7,794	650,198	313,038	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 239 lbs.; April, 1906, 227 lbs.				

*Feeders.

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	39,449	706	91,646	1,787
April, 1906	32,003	786	83,564	5,532
Jan.-April, 1907 141,172	2,303	444,337	19,642	
Jan.-April, 1906. 128,002	2,167	370,547	18,883	

Shipments.

April, 1907	18,466	145	12,869	272
April, 1906	17,029	204	10,098	703
Jan.-April, 1907 56,603	969	441	676	
Jan.-April, 1906 56,794	556	108	1,043	

Consumed at Sioux City.

April, 1907	18,849	336	78,767	1,501
April, 1906	14,628	370	73,003	2,709
Jan.-April, 1907. 64,783	1,034	380,542	12,850	
Jan.-April, 1906. 57,557	1,291	333,579	13,646	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 254 lbs.; April, 1906, 238 lbs.				

*Feeders.

St. Paul.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
April, 1907	18,562	6,297	68,403	6,655
April, 1906	18,861	4,776	60,753	20,466
Jan.-April, 1907 84,238		290,576	54,688	
Jan.-April, 1906 91,178		312,791	109,177	

Shipments.

April, 1907	13,213	1,023	1,787	10,431
April, 1906	14,453	942	839	7,787
Jan.-April, 1907 47,216		12,997	62,141	
Jan.-April, 1906 55,874		4,601	112,911	

Consumed at South St. Paul.*

April, 1907	6,352	3,712	68,039	13,415
April, 1906	6,250	1,934	60,625	16,581
Jan.-April, 1907 28,700	10,707	290,075	58,053	
Jan.-April, 1906 28,324	7,983	310,355	75,348	
Average weight of hogs: April, 1907, 211 lbs.; April, 1906, 213 lbs.				

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers and outside packers.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Leaps to Higher Prices—Greatly Excited Position on Supply and Demand Basis—Steady Liberal European Demands—Unprecedented Rise in English Markets—"Shorts" in Europe and This Country Markedly Exercised.

The cottonseed oil market not only touched the 50c. mark early this week in New York, as was last week indicated as probable, but it made in a few instances, at that time, a small advance on that price.

By Wednesday's trading the 50c. price was exceeded by one cent. On Thursday there was another jump upward, at the start of business, when July touched 52c., and October 49c. The later dealings on Thursday showed July at 53c. bid and October 49½c. bid. All other deliveries were rushing upward correspondingly. The excitement was intense from the supply and demand basis and as against "shorts." We think that the "short" interest is larger on foreign account than of a local order, although fairly so on local account.

The July and October "shorts" are most concerned, as the interest among the "shorts" is said to be of considerable importance in both months.

The market could land, seemingly, to any high basis under the small supplies and the buoyant influences otherwise.

There is now talk of possible "65c. oil" before the current crop season is wound up. This full price is mentioned only to cover the gossip of the market. It would be understood that it is not possible for any trader to come to a conclusion about the future market, in consideration of possibilities of the new cotton crop, and the general statistical position of the old crop oil.

It seems certain that there is use for all of the oil on sale, that the foreign markets

particularly want it, and that the foreign markets, as well as sharply advancing in prices for the oil, are finding new higher levels of prices for all of the oils that are interlocked in consumption with cottonseed oil.

There is a promising outlook for holding interests of cottonseed oil, but whether the future will be as bright for some of the high prices now talked of for it, will depend upon developments rather than from definiteness on current indications.

The buoyancy of opinions and possibilities of extreme prices for the cotton oil, as the season wears along, are based upon the appended features.

That the export demands to this country for the cottonseed oil are from all over Europe, that while they are largely for the edible grades, yet they are covering the prime yellow and off grades for contract needs.

It is believed that the sales this week will make the total of export sales for the last four weeks fully 100,000 barrels. This oil is all to go out from this country from this along to September, and it is a good deal of a supply to take out of the remarkably moderate surplus that had been held here, with the practical closing of the producing season.

It is observed that even Antwerp is, this week, bidding. Never more than bidding for small quantities is expected from that source at this time of the year. The English markets, Marseilles, general Mediterranean and north of Europe markets all urgently want the oil, even after their late liberal takings of it.

The English markets for the oil are taking leaps upward, making daily advances of 1s. 3d., and which would be as much of a

rise as could be accomplished in weeks in ordinary seasons. The Hull (England) market stood on April 25 at 25s. 10½d., and which was the starting point for the rising tendency; at this writing the price is 31s. 6d. (this is for loose oil).

The supply of linseed in Europe has been for some few weeks of larger volume than that had last year, for the same time, but the consumption has been large enough of the linseed to keep it from accumulating in a burdensome way. The price of the Calcutta linseed has risen to 44s. 6d. in London from the 41s. 9d. price that prevailed April 25.

It would be a strained opinion that linseed is affected by the bulging cottonseed oil market, but it can be said that the influences back of the better linseed market, more particularly the large consumption, are contributing somewhat to the excitement in cottonseed oil prices, although that the cottonseed oil prices are affected in a more decided way than linseed, in favor of sellers by a moderate supply.

Then again the development is that tallow and greases are once more on the move upward of prices. It looked improbable that the prices of tallow and grease could stay down when cottonseed oil prices were advancing, and yet it seems strange to say that tallow and greases could be lifted from depression by the cottonseed oil market.

We made, however, the statement a few weeks since, when tallow and grease prices were declining and when they were of relatively low value compared with that for cottonseed oil, that the trade would have to dismiss the opinion that the tallow and grease markets would have effect upon cottonseed oil prices, notwithstanding that they have always before this season reasoned that

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- "NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow
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LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

way. It might be almost said, as unusual as the thought would be ordinarily, that cottonseed oil is in some degree pulling up the prices of tallow and grease.

There is the broad, substantial position of cottonseed oil, that it can cut apart, this season, from many of the influences that ordinarily affect it. The tallow and grease markets may go against the cotton oil position, as they did a little while since, and it means nothing to the disadvantage of the cotton oil market. The lard market has not been over firmly held, but this, too, has been disregarded in connection with the cotton oil market, in consideration of the solid backing it has from supply and demand.

The statistical situation of the cotton oil, as it is and likely to be, through to the new crop season, after the further liberal buying latterly of European markets, implies that the oil will be bought up close this season, before the new crop production, and that no matter whether tallow and greases or even the pure lard market, goes against consumption of cotton oil, although that it is not probable they will again, that there is seeming need, for home consumption and European markets needs, for every barrel of the oil that can be produced this side of the new crop season.

If the lard market goes higher, as seems probable after a few weeks, it may be doubted that there will be a sufficient offering of the cottonseed oil to meet compound makers' needs of it, and that home demands for fats for consumption will be, in some degree, necessarily turned to pure lard.

That there has been the enlarged demand for the cotton oil from Europe to this country at the high prices, and that tallow and greases have advanced in prices from their late declining tendency, in all of the European markets, means that there is a good healthy business in manufactured goods essentially everywhere abroad, and, as well, that England and Continent markets have deficient supplies from their own productions to meet needs.

We observed last week that there was a large "short" interest in cottonseed oil in the foreign markets, and that this accounted for a part of the demand for supplies to this country for the product. Indeed, we thought, and still think, that the "short" interest in Europe has been more of a factor than the "short" interest in this country to the recent sharply advanced prices for the cotton oil.

It is believed, as well, that England will further have to buy in this country against its "short" sales, as made chiefly to the Continental markets of the oil.

There is unquestionably in New York a good deal of a "short" interest in the July and October options, and lightly so in the May option. What may come about further from urgency of the "short" interest is a matter for development. It was observed in Wednesday's trading that the "shorts" were as much scared over the October option as upon any of the early deliveries.

Under the insufficient supply basis and such news as has been had concerning the new cotton crop, it is regrettable that the cotton crop looks now a late one. Some three or four weeks since it looked as if there was a chance of an early new cotton crop. The promises now are of a crop about a week later than usual. Of course, forcing

weather in the summer months could bring out an early cotton crop.

But the supply of cottonseed oil over this country has at least five months' consumption ahead of it before a new crop season, and if the cotton crop proves a late one it would be clear that there would not be enough cottonseed oil for use to a new crop season.

There is some doubt that there is enough cottonseed oil in the country to meet the needs of compound makers through to a new crop season, if the foreign markets take out all of the supply they have recently bought. It would probably be a fortunate circumstance if market prices went high enough to prompt some reselling on the part of the foreign markets.

Indeed, it is the possibility of necessarily turned demands in some degree, as the season is advanced, from compound lard to pure lard that prompts a feeling that the pure lard market will be benefited.

It is a hard season, in some respects, to contemplate. In consideration of nearly exhausted supplies of some of the leading products after a year of an unexampled rate of consumption, there has been latterly unfavorable weather conditions for the new crops. It is conceded that the wheat crop has been badly damaged, that corn crop planting is delayed, and that a good deal of replanting of the cotton crop is necessary, and that, therefore, some of the crops will have to go to a later period than usual of the fall months for gathering, by which there will be the greater chance of damage by frost.

New York Transactions.

The temper at the close of the previous week (4th) was very strong, with a further small advance in prices. There continued inquiry from "shorts," and the foreign market news was further stimulating, with continued foreign demands for supplies here. The closing prices for prime yellow were: For May at 48½¢@49¢; July at 48¾¢@49¢; September at 48½¢@48¾¢; October at 44½¢@45¢; November at 40½¢@41¢; December at 38½¢@39½¢. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow at 48¾¢; 1,000 bbls. July at 49¢; 500 bbls. September at 48½¢; 500 do. at 48¾¢; 600 do. at 48½¢; 200 bbls. October at 45¢; 300 do. at 44½¢; 100 bbls. November at 41¢. Late the day before sales, 600 bbls. July at 48¢; 100 do. at 48½¢; 2,500 do. at 48½¢; 100 bbls. September at 48½¢; 100 bbls. October at 42½¢; 100 do. at 43¢; 100 do. at 43½¢; 100 do. at 43½¢; 100 do. at 43½¢; 300 bbls. November at 40¢; 100 do. at 40½¢. Off yellow, May at 44½¢@45½¢; July at 44½¢@46¢.

Good off yellow, May at 44½¢@45½¢; July at 44½¢@46¢.

On Monday there was a good deal of excitement. England had advanced further 1s. 3d. There was continued export demand for supplies here. The "shorts" here were, also, further exercised. The advance in New York was from 1 to 1½¢ per gallon. At the close of the day there was a reaction to lower prices. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 49¾¢; 200 do. at 50¢; 200 do. at 50½¢; 200 do. at 50¢; 100 do. at 49¾¢; 300 bbls. July at 50¢; 1,400 do. at 50½¢; 600 do. at 50½¢; 700 do. at 50¢; 100 do. at 49¾¢; 100 do. at 49¢; 400 bbls. September at 49¾¢; 100 do. at 49½¢; 100 do. at

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Marigold Cooking Oil
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Office, CINCINNATI, O.
Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

49c.; 100 bbls. October at 45c.; 900 bbls. December at 40c. There was a switch of 100 bbls. May at 50½c., and 100 bbls. September at 49½c. Closing prices for prime yellow, May at 49½@50c.; July at 49@49½c.; September at 48½@49c.; October at 44¼@45c.; November at 40@40½c.; December at 39@40c.

Off yellow, May at 45½@46½c.; July at 44½@46½c.

Good off yellow, May at 46@47c.; July at 45@47c.

On Tuesday there was a recovery from the decline that had been made late the day before, but at the close the market was easy again, as it was late the day before. The influencing features could have been considered of an even more buoyant order. England was up again 1s. 3d., and all the statistical positions with continued European demand pointed to still higher prices. Sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, May at 50c.; 100 bbls. June at 50c.; 100 bbls. July at 49½c.; 600 do. at 50c.; 300 bbls. November at 41¼c.; 300 bbls. December at 40c.; 200 bbls. October at 45½c.; 200 do. at 45c. Closing prices for prime yellow, May at 49½@50c.; July at 49¼@49½c.; September at 48¾@49c.; October at 45@45½c.; November at 41¼@41½c.; December at 39¾@40c.

Off yellow, May at 46½@47c.; July at 46@47c.; sale of 100 bbls. May at 46½c.

Good off yellow, May at 47@48c.; July at 47@48c. Sale 100 bbls. May at 47½c.

On Wednesday the excitement was intensified under pressure of local "shorts" in covering. There was a bullish feeling all around. Successive bidding was at higher prices, with an advance of about 1c. for the day. Sales of 200 bbls. prime yellow, May at 51c.; 1,700 bbls. July at 50c.; 100 do. at 50½c.; 200 do. at 50½c.; 300 do. at 50½c.; 100 bbls. August at 50c.; 100 bbls. September at 49½c.; 500 do. at 50c.; 600 bbls. October at 45¾c.; 700 do. at 46c.; 700 do. at 46½c.; 200 do. at 46½c.; 600 bbls. November at 42c.; 500 bbls. December at 40c. Closing prices, prime yellow, May at 50¾@51½c.; July at 50¼@50½c.; September at 50@50½c.; October at 46¾@47c.; November at 42@42½c.; December at 40¼@40½c.

Off yellow, May at 47@49c.; July at 47@48c.

Good off yellow, May at 47¼@48¾c.; July at 48@49c.

On Thursday there was a marked boom early in the day, with an advance of 1½@2c. per gallon, and chief demand for July, September and October deliveries. Sales then of 300 bbls. prime yellow, May at 51¼c.; 400 bbls. July at 51c.; 300 do. at 51½c.; 300 do. at 51½c.; 200 do. at 52c.; 100 bbls. October at 47½c.; 300 do. at 47½c.; 200 do. at 48c.; 100 do. at 48½c.; 100 do. at 48½c.; 400 do. at 49c.; 100 bbls. November at 43½c.; 100 bbls. December at 41½c.; 100 bbls. September at 51¼c.; 300 do. at 51½c.; 200 do. at 51½c.; 100 do. at 52c. Afterwards the prices jumped upward further sharply. Sales of 600 bbls. prime yellow, July at 53c., closing at 53@53½c.; 200 bbls. May at 53c.; 100 do. at 52½c.; 100 do. at 53½c., closing at 53½@54½c.; 1,200 bbls. September at 52½c.; 100 do. at 52½c., closed at 53@53½c.; 300 bbls. October at 49½c.; 100 do. at 49½c.; 200 do. at 49½c., closed at 49½@49¾c.; 100 bbls. November at 44c., closed at 44@45c.; December closed at 41@41½c.

Off yellow, May at 49@51½c.; July at 48½@50c.

Good off yellow, May at 49½@50½c.; July at 49½@50c.

(Continued on page 40.)

Bargains in equipment found on page 48.

JULIAN FIELD
Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fertilizer's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending May 8, 1907, and for the period since September 1, 1906, and for the same period of 1905-06, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week.	Since Sept. 1, 1906.	Same period, 1905-06.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.	
Aalesund, Norway	—	5	175
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	60
Abo, Russia	—	20	—
Acajutla, Salvador	—	71	80
Adelaide, Australia	—	51	—
Algiers, Algeria	—	6,939	3,142
Alexandria, Egypt	—	6,939	3,142
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony	—	468	409
Amapala, Honduras	—	8	20
Ancona, Italy	—	—	150
Antigua, West Indies	—	293	638
Antwerp, Belgium	100	2,395	5,795
Asuncion, Venezuela	—	29	33
Auckland, New Zealand	—	68	84
Aux Cayes	15	15	—
Azua, West Indies	—	209	19
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	661
Barbados, West Indies	62	767	739
Barcelona, Spain	—	—	50
Belfast, Ireland	—	125	133
Berbec, British Guiana	—	84	200
Bergen, Norway	50	675	12
Berlin, Germany	—	18	—
Bissao, Port Guiana	5	18	—
Bombay, India	—	142	9
Bone, Algeria	—	675	81
Bordeaux, France	—	1,065	4,730
Braila, Roumania	—	100	175
Bremen, Germany	—	499	205
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	15	—
Bridgetown, West Indies	—	24	214
Bristol, England	—	75	—
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Rep.	—	1,226	1,916
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	77
Callao, Peru	9	9	40
Cairo, Egypt	—	—	90
Campeche, Mexico	—	—	42
Cape Town, Cape Colony	96	1,705	1,928
Cardenas, Cuba	—	—	121
Cardiff, Wales	—	—	100
Cartagena, Colombia	—	—	3
Cayenne, French Guiana	—	345	282
Ceara, Brazil	—	6	—
Christiania, Norway	—	525	1,055
Christiansand, Norway	—	75	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	244	456
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	44	40
Colon, Panama	36	788	620
Constantinople, Turkey	—	—	10
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	275	745
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	192	110
Cork, Ireland	—	30	—
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	100	41
Dantzic, Germany	—	2,133	2,000
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	—	62	9
Demerara, British Guiana	—	1,354	1,432
Drontheim, Norway	—	180	185
Dublin, Ireland	—	1,640	285
Dundee, Scotland	—	—	65
Dunedin, New Zealand	—	87	—
Dunkirk, France	—	150	1,215
Flume, Austria	—	—	385
Port de France, West Indies	—	977	89
Freemantle, Australia	—	—	6
Galatz, Roumania	100	2,375	1,430
Genoa, Italy	100	11,500	8,291
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	195	79
Gibara, Cuba	—	—	5
Gibraltar, Spain	—	3,930	1,682
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,798	5,692
Gonaves, Haiti	—	7	—
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000	1,470
Grand Bassam, W. Africa	—	—	10
Granada, Spain	—	37	11
Grenada, W. I.	—	17	—
Guadeloupe, West Indies	—	2,553	1,345
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	22
Guayaquil, Ecuador	—	14	59
Half Jack, W. Africa	—	—	4
Hamburg, Germany	—	2,370	5,652
Hamilton, Bermuda	—	—	149
Havana, Cuba	93	4,739	3,645
Havre, France	—	15,069	17,169
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	28
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	50
Hull, England	25	125	155
Inagua, West Indies	—	—	8
Jacmel, Haiti	—	—	3
Kingsston, West Indies	21	1,781	2,332
Kobe, Japan	—	—	1,598
Konakry, Africa	—	29	194
Konigsberg, Germany	—	600	850
Kustentj, Roumania	—	1,400	75
La Guaira, Venezuela	30	160	130

La Libertad, Salvador	—	39	—
Leghorn, Italy	—	3,443	757
Leith, Scotland	—	—	325
Lisbon, Spain	—	—	20
Liverpool, England	—	1,824	4,420
London, England	28	5,462	4,153
Lyttleton, New Zealand	—	—	17
Macao, Brazil	—	—	434
Macoris, San Domingo	—	—	306
Malmö, Norway	—	—	529
Malta, Island of	100	2,171	2,734
Manchester, England	—	3,350	1,317
Mannos, Brazil	—	—	15
Mansanillo, Cuba	—	—	59
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	51	7
Marsaille, France	525	39,802	46,775
Martinique, West Indies	—	1,166	3,183
Massawa, Arabia	—	57	259
Matanzas, West Indies	—	588	221
Melbourne, Australia	—	8	263
Mexico, Mexico	—	—	8
Monte Cristi, San Domingo	—	—	34
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	13	13
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	3,176	3,538
Naples, Italy	—	450	622
Newcastle, England	—	40	25
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	51	29
Oran, Algeria	—	1,518	1,162
Oruro, Bolivia	—	—	—
Panama, Panama	—	66	—
Para, Brazil	—	10	—
Paysandu, Uruguay	—	—	9
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	1,963	915
Phillippeville, Algeria	—	131	—
Point-a-Pitre, West Indies	—	40	774
Port Antonio, Jamaica	44	65	77
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	33	92
Port Cabello, Venezuela	—	5	—
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	154	99
Port Louis, Mauritius	—	39	—
Port Maria, Jamaica	—	18	—
Port Natal, Cape Colony	—	39	—
Port of Spain, West Indies	—	4	—
Port Said, Egypt	—	106	50
Progreso, Mexico	—	5	240
Puerto Plata, San Domingo	—	132	81
Riga, Russia	—	7	—
Rio Grand do Sul, Brazil	—	—	9
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	426	3,880	5,952
Rosario, Argentine Republic	—	119	—
Rotterdam, Holland	100	23,062	7,095
St. Croix, West Indies	—	25	8
St. John's, N. F.	—	27	—
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	121	172
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	31	—
Samana, San Domingo	—	213	—
Sanchez, San Domingo	—	2,151	1,855
San Domingo City, San Dom.	—	1,105	420
Santiago, Cuba	—	3,059	1,633
Santos, Brazil	—	—	10
Seikondi, W. Africa	—	14	—
Shanghai, China	—	—	26
Sierra Leone, Africa	—	774	1,025
Southampton, England	—	170	244
Stavanger, Norway	—	5,954	5,063
Stettin, Germany	—	80	285
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	6
Sucre, Bolivar	—	—	25
Swansea, Wales	—	9	25
Sydney, Australia	—	202	—
Talcahuano, Chili	—	6	24
Tampico, Mexico	—	166	632
Tangier, Morocco	—	2,206	67,007
Trieste, Austria	17	199	280
Trinidad, Island of	—	350	—
Tunis, Algeria	—	—	9
Turks Island, West Indies	—	125	464
Valetta, Maltese Island	—	613	4,014
Valparaiso, Chili	2,251	14,322	8,223
Venice, Italy	—	103	281
Veracruz, Mexico	—	161	37
Wellington, New Zealand	—	48	33
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	—

Total

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	845	11,611	15,014
Belfast, Ireland	190	415	275
Belize, British Honduras	—	—	27
Bluefields, Nicaragua	—	200	—
Bordeaux, France	—	775	—
Bremen, Germany	50	5,715	3,303
Bristol, England	—	525	5,200
Christiania, Norway	—	600	850
Colon, Panama	—	512	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	4,025	6,193
Cuba, W. I.	—	139	—
Dublin, Ireland	—	570	—
Dunkirk, France	—	350	500
Genoa, Italy	—	752	220
Glasgow, Scotland	—	2,250	1,685
Hamburg, Germany	—	18,382	18,890
Havana, Cuba	—	1,668	912

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Havre, France	850	12,171	2,340
Hull, England	—	135	—
Liverpool, England	—	13,707	8,026
London, England	—	13,425	5,350
Manchester, England	—	1,024	600
Marseille, France	—	20,175	11,200
Port Barrios, Central Am.	—	131	—
Rotterdam, Holland	14,815	90,916	84,042
Swansea, Wales	—	50	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	423
Trieste, Austria	—	50	10,950
Venice, Italy	—	100	40
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	179	300
Total	16,090	200,563	176,540

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	100	200
Bremen, Germany	—	400	—
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	100	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	—	100
Glasgow, Scotland	—	500	201
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,366	3,000
Havana, Cuba	—	456	—
Liverpool, England	—	1,000	—
London, England	—	500	—
Reval, Russia	—	400	—
Rotterdam, Holland	48,912	31,537	—
Tampico, Mexico	—	—	6,822
Trieste, Austria	—	—	7,400
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	6,790	3,315
Total	—	67,774	52,575

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	299	719	1,479
Bremen, Germany	—	—	648
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	150	—
Glasgow, Scotland	—	150	170
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,140	2,048
Havre, France	300	600	600
Liverpool, England	—	600	80
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,095	5,265
Stockholm, Sweden	—	50	—
Total	599	10,504	11,190

From Philadelphia.

Christiania, Norway	—	75	—
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	475	196
Hamburg, Germany	—	612	321
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	200
Total	—	1,162	717

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	53	—
Barcelona, Spain	—	120	—
Bremen, Germany	—	9,405	3,510
Christiania, Norway	—	—	844
Genoa, Italy	—	213	—
Gothenburg, Sweden	—	4,585	3,446
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,359	3,432
Havre, France	—	2,862	3,454
London, England	—	—	375
Rotterdam, Holland	39,018	26,938	—
Stavanger, Norway	—	53	197
Trieste, Austria	—	106	321
Venice, Italy	—	423	—
Total	—	60,207	42,517

From Newport News.

Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	25
Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	420
Hamburg, Germany	—	300	17,956
Liverpool, England	—	3,060	2,431
London, England	—	56	1,109
Rotterdam, Holland	—	200	9,404
Total	—	3,646	31,845

From All Other Ports.

Canada	130	16,109	11,735
Costa Rica	—	—	1
Germany	—	—	400
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200	—
Guatemala	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	200	—
Honduras	—	—	10

Japan	—	—	2
Liverpool, England	—	—	10
Mexico	—	—	5
Salvador	—	—	72
Total	130	16,600	12,245

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,854	207,804	260,891
From New Orleans	16,660	200,563	176,340
From Galveston	—	67,774	52,575
From Baltimore	599	10,504	11,190
From Philadelphia	—	1,162	717
From Savannah	—	60,207	42,517
From Newport News	—	3,646	31,845
From all other ports	130	16,600	12,245
Total	22,243	568,280	587,820

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., May 9.—Good sales of prime crude this week at forty cents have about cleaned up that grade in Texas for this season. Choice meal, \$22, f. o. b., for mill.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, May 9.—New crop crude, thirty-two cents bid for basis prime; small trading. Meal neglected. Hulls, \$8.25 loose at Atlanta.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—Cottonseed oil market strong and higher. Basis prime crude, thirty-seven cents. Choice meal scarce, \$23.50 to \$24. Hulls \$5.50 loose, \$8.50 sacked.

CABLE MARKETS

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 10.—Cottonseed oil market is exceedingly firm. Heavy sales of off oil at 36½ florins; prime summer yellow at 40½ florins, and butter oil at 45 florins.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 10.—Cottonseed oil market is very firm and rapidly advancing. Sales of good brands off oil 62½ marks; prime summer yellow at 70 marks; butter and white oil at 73 marks.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 10.—Cottonseed oil market is steady at 74 francs for off oil.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 10.—The market is firm but inactive as buyers covered their wants about three weeks ago. Quote old crop prime summer yellow at 79 francs; winter oil, 85 francs, and new crop, 68 francs.

Liverpool

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 10.—Cottonseed oil market is firm at 30s. for good brand off oil; 32s. for prime summer yellow, e. i. f. English ports.

CONVENTIONS.

May 21, 22, 23, 24.—Inter State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.

June 5, 6, 7.—Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States, Memphis, Tenn.

June 25, 26.—Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex.

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President, F. D. Hunter, Simpsonville.
Vice-President, J. J. Lawton, Hartsville.
Secretary and Treasurer, B. F. Taylor, Columbia.

FINANCIAL.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the American Cotton Oil Company on May 7, 1907, declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. upon the preferred stock of the company, payable June 1, 1907, at the banking house of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar street, New York City.

The preferred stock transfer books of the company will be closed on May 16, 1907, at 3 P. M., and will remain closed until June 3, 1907, at 10 A. M.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading is less active but the packers are securing good rates on recent salting on small sales effected. Large tanners continue out of the market. It is reported that bids for 10,000 native steer hides at $\frac{1}{4}$ c. less than asking prices have been turned down and the packers are firm on their April and May salting hides of all kinds. Native steers have sold to the extent of 1,500 from St. Joseph, late March salting to date by a Big Four packer at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c., while previous sale of May natives was at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. and former trading in April salting was $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. The market on branded hides is firm at 15 c. for late April and May heavy and light Texas steers, while April butt brands and Colorados are both held at $13\frac{1}{4}$ c., and May hides expected to bring $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher. No further trading has developed in butt brands and Colorados. Branded cows are quiet and are not in the demand that heavier branded stock is and rule nominally unchanged at $13@13\frac{1}{2}$ c., according to points of takeoff, with last sales on this basis. No further sales have developed of native cows. One big packer would sell some April light-weights from Chicago at 13 c. and heavy at $13\frac{1}{4}@13\frac{1}{2}$ c., but other packers are asking more. Another big packer is not offering any light cows ahead. Native and branded bulls are quiet with the former nominal at $11@11\frac{1}{4}$ c. and last sales of February to date branded at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Later Wire.—One big packer's April native steers are held at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The somewhat stronger tone is borne out by the report that a large dealer sold a car of buffs at $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. that run 85 per cent. seconds. Buyers as a rule are holding out at the advanced prices asked by dealers, but the latter will not sell at former values as they claim that they cannot duplicate stocks in the country at old prices as the country dealers are all asking more money for their offerings. Desirable buffs running larger percentage of firsts are held at 11 c. Sales made quietly last week of heavy cows at $10\frac{1}{2}@10\frac{3}{4}$ c. came to light yesterday, as noted, but the dealers are talking 11 c. now for regular good lots and more money for special selections. In extremes tanners are looking for short-haired stock for which they are bidding $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., but these are in scant supply. Regular receipts last sold at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c., but more is asked. Heavy steers are nominal at around 12 c. with no buyers at present, though it is reported supplies on hand are not large. Heavy bulls are in slow sale with the principal buyers out of the market and the price nominal at 10 c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is neglected and weak. Chicago cities are nominal at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. and outside cities $14\frac{1}{2}@14\frac{3}{4}$ c. accord-

ing to lots. Last sales of country skins were at $14\frac{1}{4}$ c. It is reported deacons sold to the extent of 5,000 at $\$1.07\frac{1}{2}$ and $87\frac{1}{2}$ c., with buyers' views now $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower than these figures. Long-haired kips are a drag on the market with liberal offerings at 10 c., but buyers' views much less.

SHEEPSKINS.—Shearlings have been ruling inactive owing to the fact that tanners of these carried over a surplus of leather from last year which they are disposed to get rid of before buying fresh supplies now. The range on shearlings according to quality is given at $60@70$ c. The meager supplies of wool pelts have served to keep that market steady with Chicago sheep listed at $\$1.75@1.90$ and lambs range at $\$1.60@1.85$. Local pullers are absorbing the receipts of country pelts as fast as offered at unchanged prices.

HORSEHIDES.—The Chicago market is weak at $\$4.25$.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market has dropped another $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to-day and a sale has been made of 1,750 Puerto Cabellos, etc., at $23\frac{3}{4}$ c. Previous sales of these were at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c., but since those last sold other varieties dropped $\frac{1}{4}$ c. About 200 Bogotas, etc., sold at $24\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—No sales have as yet been reported, but there is a fair inquiry. Some packers are talking $13\frac{1}{4}$ c. to sell February and March native steers. Some packers claim to have declined to sell their spready native steers ahead to next year at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The market on hides does not show any great amount of strength and trade is generally rather quiet again, but for special lots good prices are being realized. As an illustration of this a car of prime Ohio buffs was sold here to-day at $11\frac{1}{2}$ c. on which, as mentioned yesterday, a previous bid of $11\frac{1}{4}$ c. was declined, but this lot of hides was on a special selection as they consisted mostly of No. 1's, with all light bulls thrown out and are for late May delivery. Car lots of New York State cows are not quotable at over $10\frac{1}{2}$ c. flat though dealers are talking higher on some lots and small lots have sold lately at $10@10\frac{1}{4}$ c. flat. Calfskins are slow and unchanged with prices still continuing easy and most buyers looking for a still lower market. Some buyers report that they are picking up light dairy skins in the country at $\$1$ apiece.

Chicago Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES. There is very little trading going on; dealers are holding firm, but there is nothing doing. There is some inquiry for buffs of present take-off, but nothing to create any advance. The market seems to be entirely lost. On steer hides we learn of no sales. Quotations are nominal.

CALFSKINS.—The break in packer prices, together with larger tanners and dealers withdrawing from the market, has reduced values considerably and skins are accumulating. There have been some lots sold at private terms, but it is known that the prices have been below quotations. No. 1 skins, 14 c.; No. 2's, $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. less; kips, $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

New York Butchers' Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES.—There is a little more life to the market. Notwithstanding this, however, there are no sales. A great many of the small butchers are holding for higher prices, consequently causing accumulations. There are a number of butchers who have held hides for the last two or three months and are anxious sellers.

CALFSKINS.—Calfskins are much weaker. There has been a considerable drop and large purchasers are all out of the market and skins are accumulating very rapidly. Quotations reduced 5 c. apiece all around.

PACKINGTOWN TO-DAY.

(Concluded from page 15.)

obeyed all regulations. Incidentally, he tells of the numerous improvements which were made or under way before the new law was enacted, as demonstrating that this measure was not entirely responsible for improvements in buildings and methods. He tells also of the confidential sanitary inspection system maintained by certain packers on their own account.

In his conclusion Mr. Mathews says:

Three things stand out most clearly in my mind as characterizing the Packingtown of to-day: The extraordinary organization of the meat industry; the evident determination of every packing plant to be cleanly; and possibly most of all, the vicarious sacrifice demanded by modern industry. Gratitude to the thousands of men who are to-day doing work which must be done if society is to eat, but which, even under the most ideal circumstances, must be disagreeable, has grown upon me as I have visited the killing beds and the casing room, the pickling cellars and the numberless other departments.

And in the midst of these thousands I find myself thinking most of the silent inspectors, going from animal to animal or sitting before the all but ceaseless stream of bodies and viscera, as, true soldiers of the common weal, they protect a nation and a world from evils which otherwise there would be small chance of escape.

BUTCHERS AND HIDE DEALERS

Will do well to send their collections of Hides, Calfskins, Pelts, Tallow, Bones, etc., to Carrol S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt. He pays spot cash. He pays the freight. He pays full market value. He also furnishes money with which to buy, and keeps his customers thoroughly posted at all times as to market changes and market prospects. Write him for full particulars and his free bulletins.

HIDES DOWN!

With Retsof Crushed Rock Salt, receive an honest, thorough cure, because RET-SOF is PURE and because it spreads evenly; hides come up plump and clean.

Your cost of curing is LESS, while the hides bring MORE money per pound.

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PA., or CHICAGO, ILL.

EMIL KOHN

Buyer of

Calfskins and Hides

Get my prices before you sell. Can use any quantity. Will pay to New York Butchers

22 CENTS PER LB. FOR CALFSKINS

Warehouses: 88 Gold Street Office: 150 Nassau St., New York

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES and SKINS would do well to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Green and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

Chicago Section

Say! The smoke inspector is at large.

Western packinghouses are increasing wages 5 to 15 per cent, according to skill.

If France doesn't look out she, too, will be thrown back on "meat on the paw."

A \$200,000,000 law suit should be good for some real handsome grafting nearly anywhere.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 4, averaged 7.27 cents per pound.

Whoever got that forty millions of Gates' tainted money must be headed for a hot place, according to many preachers' ideas.

One of the greatest troubles with canned meats is that the poor people of the world don't get anywhere near enough of them.

The ball fan and the fish liar are out in force, even though the weather is not pleasant for the fan or conducive to real good lying.

"What is a democrat?" asks the New York World. Well, right here in Chicago the doggondest scarsest critter last election day you ever saw.

Mr. John Cudahy, who has been very ill for some weeks, is reported as being greatly improved. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn of the change for the better.

State Veterinarian Wright and Drs. Evans and Biehn, of the Health Department, will get together shortly and discuss meat inspection with Dr. Bennett, chief government inspector.

T. D. Foster, of the Morrell Packing Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, while going through the plant one day last week stepped into a hole in the floor and broke one of the bones in his foot.

On Wednesday the Illinois House at Springfield passed the State pure food bill by a vote of 115 to 0. The bill was originally prepared to follow and supplement the national pure food law.

'Twould appear we are to have the same brand of summer weather that Medicine Hat uses for winter. Well, it may suit some of the people part of the time, but not all the people all the time.

Just a few names out of hundreds similar in the list of marriage licenses will give an idea how the country is drifting: Tranonwicz vs. Provok, Hysliwicz vs. Grzeyovz, Wisniewski vs. Szarausati, and so on—best two out of three.

Mr. C. W. Armour, president of the Armour Packing Company, Kansas City, appeared in court on behalf of an employee dunned by a money lender and succeeded in landing the shark in jail for thirty days, with a fine of \$100 tacked on to that.

Tree guys locked up in a South Side saloon icebox by robbers for six hours are looking for the maker of the icebox to hand him a testimonial as to the efficacy of his handiwork. They think the ice was a special brand, too. Address No. 8301 Commercial avenue.

Mr. R. W. Burns, vice-president of the West Carrolton Parchment Paper Co., of Ohio, died last Friday, and his body was interred on Sunday. He was a man highly respected and beloved by his employees, business associates and friends all over the country.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture spent a few days during the week in the Stockyards and Packingtown. He says the farmers are enjoying the greatest prosperity ever, also that meat inspection costs about three millions per year, but is worth the money.

Shipments of hog products from Chicago last week included 268,000 pieces of hams, 71,000 pieces of shoulders and 146,000 pieces of sides and bellies. For the corresponding time last year the shipments were 305,000 pieces of hams, 172,000 pieces of shoulders and 336,000 pieces of sides and bellies.

The following extract from a letter in one of our papers speaks for itself: "We are eating and gorging ourselves with bloodreeking flesh of beasts, and beasts so stupid as cattle and so filthy as swine. Think of it!

The cannibal is more sensible." Didn't we always advocate nice, intelligent missionary, either fresh or canned?

Secretary Wilson, Dr. Melvin and Attorney McCabe had a very strenuous three days the first part of the week, and unquestionably are well satisfied with the 150 inspectors present at the conference and the situation generally. The Secretary is to be congratulated on the highly intelligent, businesslike and gentlemanly appearance of his staff of chief inspectors.

The S. & S. plant was the center of attraction Sunday morning. A fire started in the box factory and extended to other parts of the plant, causing a damage of about \$100,000. The establishment is in no way crippled, however, as far as keeping up its regular business is concerned, though, perhaps, a trifle inconvenienced. The necessary repairs will be made at once.

SCOTCH WANT GLASS PACKED MEATS.

Owing to the continued agitation against American canned meats in Scotland, which has destroyed 95 per cent. of our trade there, Consul McCunn at Dunfermline suggests that our goods packed in glass would probably find a readier sale there. Concerning the situation, he says that it is not only the American products which are tabooed, but the English and colonial canned meat industry has also suffered. Of course the home trade is very small, compared to the American.

All sorts of canned meats have suffered. Even for tongues, which one would expect to be in a different position, there is practically no demand, and many dealers fear that the trade will never assume the same proportions again. Canned salmon has suffered, though not to the same extent; and where cuts of salmon are preserved whole there is a slightly better demand than for the broken and mashed-up article. All the other classes of canned foods have suffered proportionately, including fruits and pickles.

There are dealers who believe that in time the trade will return to almost its normal condition. It is generally believed, though, that goods formerly canned will sell better in glass in the future.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the exaggerated statements on the subject of the American packing industry that appear from time to time in British papers, copied largely from American books and papers, are doing more to retard the restoration of the canned food industry to its former position than all other factors combined," says the Consul.

General Supplies Company

JAS. A. DUGGAN, Pres. J. C. McEWEN, Sec. & Treas.
19-29 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards,
CHICAGO.

PACKERS' SUPPLIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR EVERY DEPARTMENT.
Salt, Fuller's Earth, Parchment, Wax and Manila Papers, Press Cloth, Duncan and Fitzgerald Switches, Nail Hangers, Pipe Fittings and Valves.
FULL LINES.
PROMPT DELIVERY.

Durand-Steel Lockers For Packing Houses

In use by Swift & Co. (8 orders), Morris & Co. (13 orders), Armour & Co., Hammond Co., Roberts & Oake, Boyd, Lunham & Co.
CHURCHILL & SPALDING
482 CARROLL AVE., CHICAGO.

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Architect
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a Specialty. Eight years supervising architect with Armour & Co.

PACKING HOUSE AND MARKET AUDITS

Accounting, Factory Cost, Payroll and Time-Keeping systems designed and installed.
SPECIAL AND PERIODICAL AUDITS MADE
THE CENTRAL AUDIT CO.
211 Royal Insurance Bldg., Chicago
We are practical Packing House Accountants.

"THE DAWN OF THE NEW ERA"
IMPROVE YOUR PLACE

AND KEEP ABREAST WITH THE TIMES

Consult us about Building and Remodeling
 on Practical Sanitary Lines . . .

WILDER & DAVIS, Packing House Specialists
 315 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



YOU get the highest perfection and excellence in Dove Brand meats—the rarest, most delicious flavor, the juiciest, richest, most appetizing savor to be had. It adds nip and relish to any meal, coaxing even the most jaded summer appetite into hearty relish and enthusiasm. Dove Brand excellence results from fifty years of ceaseless and conscientious effort to perfect a cure and flavor which should be without a peer, and we have succeeded.

America's leading chefs use Dove Brand Hams.
JOHN C. ROTH PACKING CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SKEWERS

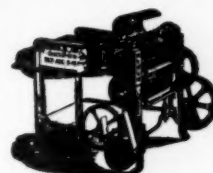
For best prices on Maple and Hickory Skewers write to .
HUGH N. CRIDER, BELLEFONTE, PA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL

302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE.



Cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. Reduces cracking cake 6 per cent. Made only by
JOHN B. ADT, Baltimore, Md.
 332 to 342 N. Holliday St.

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HABERKORN BROS.

SCHWABENSTRASSE NO. 29
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 Importers of All Kinds of
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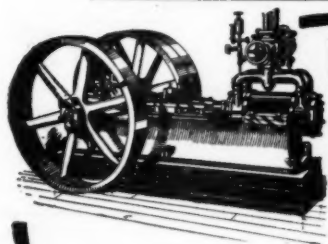
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 PRODUCTS, ETC.**

A good opportunity for an enterprising house to get into touch with British consumers.



FOR RESULTS USE BARBER REFRIGERATING MACHINERY

Simplicity, Efficiency, Economy and Reliability are features of the Improved Barber Machines. We build machines for every purpose. From 3 to 250 tons daily capacity. Above cut shows our Center Crank Belt Drive Compressor, the most successful small machine on the market. Can be driven by any kind of power.

Every equipment backed by an iron clad guarantee. Write for our handsome new catalog and full information.

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CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

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A New Pure Food Sausage Flavor.
 All Leading Jobbers sell it.
 Or write **HARRY HELLER & CO., Chicago**

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Send your requirements, if only for a special size of one kind. Let us send a sample and figure for some of your business, if not all.

CONSIGNEES' FAVORITE BOX COMPANY
 Chattanooga, Tenn.

Members American Meat Packers' Association.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 29.....	28,915	996	45,375	20,232
Tuesday, April 30.....	3,133	7,759	12,100	14,314
Wednesday, May 1.....	19,101	2,506	27,473	17,088
Thursday, May 2.....	6,188	3,041	22,045	11,298
Friday, May 3.....	907	509	18,574	3,409
Saturday, May 4.....	95	5	13,141	768

Total last week.....	58,339	14,006	130,008	67,109
Previous week.....	72,847	15,867	136,229	66,052
Cor. week 1906.....	61,530	15,564	133,877	83,936
Cor. week 1905.....	42,831	13,861	93,620	74,280

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 29.....	6,184	2	10,066	1,778
Tuesday, April 30.....	3,603	37	3,360	1,696
Wednesday, May 1.....	6,455	125	5,388	3,156
Thursday, May 2.....	4,821	17	4,773	3,694
Friday, May 3.....	4,278	135	4,648	1,365
Saturday, May 4.....	930	...	2,791	479

Total last week.....	26,361	316	31,026	12,168
Previous week.....	27,905	398	29,833	10,847
Cor. week 1906.....	23,920	221	38,649	15,643
Cor. week 1905.....	20,570	175	36,673	19,113

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to date.....	1,105,967	152,227	2,731,564	1,378,012
Year ago.....	1,030,639	134,826	2,832,372	1,503,487

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:	
Week ending May 4, 1907.....	478,000
Week previous.....	457,000
Year ago.....	426,000
Two years ago.....	327,000
Year to May 4, 1907.....	8,575,000
Same period 1906.....	8,410,000
Same period 1905.....	8,618,000

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:	
Week May 4, 1907.....	150,290
Week ago.....	179,600
Year ago.....	149,900
Two years ago.....	105,000

Total this year.....	3,020,000
Total last year.....	2,796,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending May 4, 1907:	
Armour & Co.....	25,600
Swift & Co.....	20,600
Anglo-American.....	8,700
Boyd-Lunham.....	7,300
H. Moore & Co.....	5,000
Continental P. G.....	3,600
Hammond & Co.....	6,600
Morris & Co.....	8,100
Roberts & Oake.....	3,000
S. & S.....	9,900
Western Packing Co.....	5,400
Omaha Packing Co.....	2,100
Other packers.....	9,000
Total.....	114,300
Week ago.....	108,400
Year ago.....	95,300
Two years ago.....	63,500
Total for year.....	2,235,100

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week May 4, 1907.....	\$5.45	\$6.49	\$5.80	\$8.00
Previous week.....	5.55	6.58	5.90	8.15
Year ago.....	5.10	6.43	5.50	6.70
Two years ago.....	5.75	5.42	4.50	6.15
Three years ago.....	4.70	4.75	5.05	6.06

CATTLE.

Good to prime steers.....	\$3.75@6.25
Common to good steers.....	4.50@5.75
Inferior to common steers.....	3.85@4.50
Fair to choice cows and heifers.....	3.50@5.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	5.15@6.25
Good cutting to fair beef cows.....	2.60@3.50
Fair to choice feeders.....	3.80@5.00
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@4.00
Common to good culling cows.....	1.25@2.60
Bulls, common to good.....	2.25@4.00
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.00@4.50
Calves, fair to good.....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice.....	5.25@6.00

HOGS.

Heavy packing sows, 250 lbs. and up.....	\$6.40@6.45
Choice to prime heavy shipping barrows.....	6.40@6.50
Mixed packers, with barrow tops, 225 lbs. and up.....	6.40@6.45
Light barrow butchers, 200 lbs. up.....	6.42½@6.50
Medium light barrow butchers and smooth sows.....	6.40@6.50
Choice light barrows and smooth sows, 100 to 150 lbs.....	6.42½@6.50
Rough sows and coarse stage, 300 to 400 lbs.....	5.25@5.85
Rough throw-outs, all weights.....	4.75@5.50
Pigs, 100 lbs. and under.....	5.75@6.25
Pigs, 100 to 130 lbs.....	6.25@6.40

SHEEP.

Good to prime ewes.....	\$6.00@6.50
Common to fair ewes.....	5.25@5.75
Native wethers.....	6.50@7.00
Fed western wethers.....	6.00@6.75
Clipped wethers.....	5.50@6.15
Clipped yearlings.....	6.00@6.50
Clipped ewes.....	5.25@5.75
Good to prime native lambs.....	8.00@8.75
Fed western lambs.....	8.00@8.75
Common to fair native lambs.....	7.15@7.75
Shorn lambs.....	6.90@7.50

Common to prime yearlings.....	5.75@7.25
Feeding and shearing lambs.....	7.25@8.50
Bucks and stags.....	3.50@5.00
Cull sheep.....	4.00@5.25
Cull lambs.....	5.50@7.00

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	8.82	8.90	8.82	8.87
September.....	8.92	9.02	8.92	8.97
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.72	8.77	8.72	8.75
September.....	8.82	8.87	8.82	8.87
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	15.62	15.67	15.62	15.67
July.....	15.90	15.95	15.90	15.95

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.02	9.05	9.02	9.07
September.....	9.15	9.25	9.15	9.27
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.95
September.....	9.02	9.07	9.02	9.07
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.35	16.40	16.35	16.40
September.....	16.40	16.45	16.40	16.45

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05
September.....	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90
September.....	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25
September.....	16.40	16.40	16.40	16.40

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
September.....	9.10	9.12	9.07	9.10
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.85	8.90	8.82	8.90
September.....	8.95	9.00	8.95	9.00
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.25	16.30	16.20	16.25
September.....	16.40	16.40	16.27	16.30

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	9.02	9.17	9.02	9.15
September.....	9.15	9.27	9.15	9.27
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	8.92	9.07	8.92	9.07
September.....	9.05	9.17	9.02	9.17
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
July.....	16.40	16.45	16.40	16.40
September.....	16.50	16.67	16.47	16.67

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

LARD (Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	9.05	9.10	9.02	9.10
July.....	9.17	9.25	9.15	9.25
RIBS (Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May.....	9.07	9.10	9.02	9.10
July.....	9.17	9.25	9.15	9.25
PORK (Per bbl.)—				
May.....	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
July.....	16.60	16.70	16.47	16.70

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsythe & Co.)

Chicago, May 8.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 12; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½@11¾; 18@20 ave., 12; green picnic, 5@6 ave., 8; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; green skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13½; 18@20 ave., 13½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 12; 10@12 ave., 11½; 12@14 ave., 11½; 14@16 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 11; 12@14 ave., 10¾; 14@16 ave., 10¾; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 13½; 18@20 ave., 13½; 20@22 ave., 13½; 22@24 ave., 13½; 24@26 ave., 13½; 26@28 ave., 13; No. 1 S. P. picnic, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@7 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 8½; 10@12 ave., 8½; 12@14 ave., 8½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 15; 8@10 ave., 14; 10@12 ave., 12.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	20	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Flanks.....	8	@10
Round Steaks.....	10	@12½
Round Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	8	@10
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	\$2.00
Fore Quarters, Spring Lamb.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs, fancy.....	18
Stew.....	10
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22
Chops, Frenched.....	12½ each

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@
Stew.....	6	@
Shoulders.....	8	@
Hind Quarters.....	12½	@
Fore Quarters.....	10	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@
Pork Chops.....	14	@
Pork Tenderloins.....	25	@
Pork Butts.....	11	@
Spare Ribs.....	9	@
Blades.....	8	@
Hocks.....	8	@
Pigs' Heads.....	6	@
Leaf Lard.....	11	@

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	14	@
Fore Quarters.....	10	@
Legs.....	16	@
Breasts.....	8	@
Shoulders.....	10	@
Cutlets.....	20	@
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	@

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	8	@
Tallow.....	4½	@
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacon's).....	80	@ 85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Chickens.....	@12½
Turkeys.....	@12
Fowls.....	@12
Roosters.....	@8
Ducks.....	@13
Geese, per dozen.....	5.00@7.00

Iced Poultry.

Turkeys	12	@
Chickens		@12½
Ducks	5	@10
Geese	5	@ 7

Veal.

Choice.....	8	@ 8½
Good.....	7	@ 8
Medium.....	6	@ 7
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 6
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	@12½
Ribs, No. 2.....	@10½
Ribs, No. 3.....	@8
Loin, No. 1.....	@18
Loin, No. 2.....	@12½
Loin, No. 3.....	@9½
Round, No. 1.....	@8½
Round, No. 2.....	@7½
Round, No. 3.....	@7
Chuck, No. 1.....	@7
Chuck, No. 2.....	@6
Chuck, No. 3.....	@5½
Plates, No. 1.....	@4½
Plates, No. 2.....	@4
Plates, No. 3.....	@3½

Butter.

Creamery Prints.....	@27
Creamery Extra.....	@26
Creamery Firsts.....	@24
Creamery Seconds.....	@20
Dairies, Choice.....	@23
Dairies, Firsts.....	@21
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	@16
Renovated.....	@22½

Eggs.

Extras.....	@19
Prime Firsts.....	@17
Firsts.....	@16
Fresh at market, cases inc.....	@15½

**WANTED AND
FOR SALE
ADVERTISEMENTS**

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 @ 7
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Western Steers	7 1/4 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/4 @ 8
Heifers, Good	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hind Quarters	1.50 over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1.25 under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	0 1/2 @ 7
Cow Chucks	0 @ 6
Boneless Chucks	5 1/2 @ 6
Medium Plates	2 1/4 @ 3
Steer Plates	3 1/4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7
Steer Rounds	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Cow Loins, Medium	0 @ 11
Steer Loins, Heavy	0 @ 17
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	0 @ 24
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	0 @ 20
Strip Loins	0 @ 9
Sirloin Butts	0 @ 12
Shoulder Clods	0 @ 8
Rolls	0 @ 12
Rump Butts	0 @ 9
Trimnings	0 @ 4 1/2
Shank	3 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	0 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Common Light	0 @ 10
Steer Ribs, Light	0 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Heavy	0 @ 15
Loins Ends, steer-native	0 @ 11
Loins Ends, cow	0 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	4 1/2 @ 5
Flank Steak	7 @ 10

Beef Offal.

Livers	0 @ 3 1/2
Hearts	0 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	0 @ 12
Sweetbreads	0 @ 18
Ox Tail, per lb.	0 @ 5
Fresh Tripe—plain	0 @ 2 1/2
Brains	0 @ 8
Kidneys, each	0 @ 5
Brains	0 @ 5

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	0 @ 8
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	0 @ 12
Good Saddles	0 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	0 @ 8
Good Racks	0 @ 8 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	0 @ 4
Sweetbreads	0 @ 50
Plucks	0 @ 30
Heads, each	10 @ 15

Lambs.

Medium Caul	0 @ 10
Good Caul	0 @ 12
Round Dressed Lambs	13 1/2 @ 14
Saddles Caul	0 @ 13
R. D. Lamb Saddles	15 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks	0 @ 10
R. D. Lamb Racks	0 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair	0 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	0 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	0 @ 3

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	0 @ 9
Good Sheep	0 @ 10
Medium Saddles	0 @ 11
Good Saddles	0 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	0 @ 9
Good Racks	0 @ 10
Mutton Legs	12 @ 13
Mutton Stew	0 @ 6
Mutton Loins	0 @ 12
Sheep Tongues, each	0 @ 4
Sheep Heads, each	0 @ 7

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Pork Loins	0 @ 10
Leaf Lard	0 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	0 @ 22
Spare Ribs	0 @ 6 1/2
Butts	0 @ 9 1/2
Hocks	0 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings	0 @ 4 1/2
Tails	0 @ 4 1/2
Snouts	0 @ 4
Pigs' Feet	0 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	0 @ 4
Blade Bones	0 @ 5 1/2
Cheek Meat	0 @ 4 1/2
Hog Plucks	0 @ 3
Neck Bones	0 @ 2
Skinless Shoulders	0 @ 9 1/2
Pork Hearts	0 @ 2 1/2
Pork Kidneys	0 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	0 @ 9
Slip Bones	0 @ 3 1/2
Tail Bones	0 @ 4
Brains	0 @ 8 1/2
Backfat	0 @ 14
Hams	0 @ 12
Calas	8 @ 8 1/2
Belles	0 @ 12
Shoulders	0 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	0 @ 6
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	0 @ 6
Choice Bologna	0 @ 7
Viennas	0 @ 8
Frankfurters	0 @ 8
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	0 @ 7
Tongue	0 @ 8 1/2
White Tongue	0 @ 9
Minced Sausage	0 @ 9
Prepared Sausage	0 @ 11
New England Sausage	0 @ 12
Berliner Sausage	0 @ 8 1/2
Boneless Sausage	0 @ 15
Oxford Sausage	0 @ 15
Polish Sausage	0 @ 7
Leona, Garlach, Knoblauch	0 @ 7 1/2
Smoked Pork	0 @ 8
Veal Sausage	0 @ 11
Farm Sausage	0 @ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	0 @ 9
Pork Sausage, short link	0 @ 8 1/2
Special Prepared Sausage	0 @ 6 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	0 @ 8
Ham Bologna	0 @ 11
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	0 @ 11
Special Compressed Ham	0 @ 11

Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	0 @ 19
German Salsami, New Dry	0 @ 15
Holsteiner, New	0 @ 12
Mettwurst, New	0 @ 10
Farmer, New	0 @ 13
Darles, H. C., New	0 @ 13
Italian Salsami, New	0 @ 20
Monarque Cervelat	0 @ 16
Capsicola	0 @ 17

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$4.00
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.50
Bologna, 1-50	3.00
Bologna, 2-20	2.50
Viennas, 1-50	4.50
Viennas, 2-20	4.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.75
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.40
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	6.85
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	10.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	—

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case	\$1.27 1/2
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.35
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	17.75

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	\$2.25
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	3.55
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box	5.50
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	11.00
6-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARBELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	\$10.50
Plate Beef	\$10.00
Extra Mess Beef	\$8.50
Prime Mess Beef	\$8.75
Beef Hams	—
Rump Butts	\$10.50
Mess Pork	\$16.25
Clear Fat Backs	16.25
Family Back Pork	18.25
Bean Pork	\$14.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	\$10 1/4
Lard, substitute, tes.	8 1/2
Lard compounds	8 1/2
Barrels	1/4c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4c. to 1c. over tes.
Cooking Oil, per gal., in barrels	25

BUTTERINE.

Nos. 1 to 6, natural color	\$16
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	\$10 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	\$10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	\$10 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	\$10 1/4
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	\$8 1/2
Regular Plates	\$8 1/2
Short Clears	\$9 1/2
Bacon meats	\$10 1/4c. more

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.	\$14 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.	\$14 1/4
Skinless Hams	\$15
Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. avg.	\$9 1/4
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.	\$9 1/4
Breakfast bacon, fancy	\$20 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 10 avg., and Strip, 4 @ 5 avg.	\$14 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and Strip, 5 @ 6 avg.	\$14
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and Strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	\$14 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	\$14
Dried Beef Insides	\$16
Dried Beef Knuckles	\$15 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	\$12 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	\$20
Smoked Hams	\$21

Boiled Picnic Hams	\$15 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	\$21 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	\$13
Middles, per set	\$32
Beef bungs, per piece	\$4 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	\$25
Hog casings, free of salt	\$50
Hog middles, per set	\$12
Hog bungs, export	\$13
Hog bungs, large, mediums	\$7 1/2
Hog bungs, prime	\$5
Hog bungs, narrow	\$2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	\$90
Imported medium wide sheep casings	\$80
Imported medium wide sheep casings	\$80
Beef bladders, medium	\$5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	\$18
Hog stomachs, per piece	\$4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	\$2.60 @ 2.65
Hoof meal, per unit	\$2.50
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	\$2.45
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	\$2.55 @ 2.60 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	\$2.52 1/2 @ 2.55 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	\$2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% per unit	\$2.30 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% per unit	\$19.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	\$25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	\$18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	\$50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 28 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	60.00
Round shin bones, 50 to 55 lbs. ave. ton	70.00
Long thigh bones, 60 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	100.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime stearine, cash	\$8.85
Prime steam, loose	\$8.30
Neutral	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Compound	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Leaf	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo No. 2	8 1/4 @ 9
Mutton	9 @ 9 1/2
Tallow	8 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Grease	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	70 @ 72
Extra No. 1 lard oil	54 @ 55
No. 1 lard oil	49 @ 50
No. 2 lard oil	47 @ 48
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/4 @ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.	65 @ 70
Acidless tallow oil, bbls.	53 @ 55
Corn oil	4.85

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Choice country	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2	5 1/2 @ 5 3/4
Renderers' No. 1	5 1/2 @ 6

GREASES.

White, choice	5 1/4 @ 6
White, "A"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
White, "B"	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Bond	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
House	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Yellow	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Neatsfoot Stock	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	45 @ 46
P. S. Y., soap grade	30 @ 41
Soap bbls., concn., 62 @ 65% F. A.	2 1/4 @ 2 1/2
Soap Stock, bbls., reg., 50% F. A.	1 @ 1 1/4

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.52 1/2 @ 1.60
Barrels, ash	1.05 @ 1.07 1/2
Barrels, oak	1.20 @ 1.22 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpeter	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sugar	—
White, clarified	0 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	0 @ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified	0 @ 4 1/2
Salt	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.75
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.00
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2x @ 3x	1.10

LOUIS A. HOWARD & CO.

Dealers

Office, Postal Telegraph Building Chicago

Warehouse, Union Stock Yards

TALLOW GREASE STEARINES

LARD OIL CRACKLINGS BONES TALLOW OIL

GLUE STOCK FERTILIZERS HOOKS AND HORNS

IF YOU WISH TO SELL, WRITE US.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@6.15
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.05@5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.55
Oxen and stags.....	2.75@5.15
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.30@4.60
Good to choice native steers one year ago.....	5.10@5.70

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime to choice, per 100 lb.....	\$7.25@7.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live veal calves, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.25
Live veal calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	③
Live veal calves, Western, per 100 lbs.....	③

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, dressed, hothouse, 32 to 35 lbs., each.....	6.00@7.00
Lambs, dressed, hothouse, 25 to 30 lbs., each.....	3.00@5.00
Live spring lambs, each.....	3.50@5.75
Live yearlings, unshorn, good to choice, 100 lbs.....	8.25@8.65
Live yearlings, unsh'n, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	7.00@8.15
Live yearlings, unshorn, culls, 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live yearlings, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@7.90
Live sheep, unshorn, good to prime, 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live sheep, unshorn, com. to fair, 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live sheep, unshorn, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$7.30
Hogs, medium.....	⑦ 7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	\$7.30@7.40
Pigs.....	7.50@7.65
Rough.....	6.80@6.50

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	8½@9½
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7½@7½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	⑨
Choice native, light.....	⑧ 8%
Native, common to fair.....	8½@8½
Choice Western, heavy.....	⑧ 8%
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair Texas.....	7½@7½
Good to choice helters.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair helters.....	⑦ 7%
Choice Cows.....	7½@8
Common to fair cows.....	7½@7½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7½@8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	⑦ 7½
Fleshy boikuga bulls.....	⑦ 7

BEEF CUTS.

No. 1 ribs, 14½c. per lb.; No. 2 ribs, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 3 ribs, 9c. per lb.; No. 1 loins, 11c. per lb.;	
No. 2 loins, 12c. per lb.; No. 3 loins, 10c. per lb.;	
No. 1 chucks, 7c. per lb.; No. 2 chucks, 6c. per lb.;	
No. 3 chucks, 5c. per lb.; No. 1 rounds, 8½c. per lb.;	
No. 2 rounds, 7½c. per lb.; No. 3 rounds, 7c. per lb.	

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city, dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	11 @11½
Western calves, prime, per lb.....	9½@10½
Western calves, fair to good.....	8½@9½
Western calves, common.....	7½@8

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@10%
Hogs, heavy.....	@8%
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	@9½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@9%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@14½
Spring lambs, good.....	13½@14
Yearling lambs.....	10½@12½
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	10 @10½
Sheep, culls.....	9 @9½

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	14 @14½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	13½@14½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	13½@14½
Smoked Picnics, light.....	9½@10½
Smoked Picnics, heavy.....	9½@10½
Smoked Shoulders.....	10½@10½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	15 @15½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	14½@15
Dried beef sets.....	15½@16
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	15 @16
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	11½@12

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 50@60 lbs. cut.....	\$75.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40@50 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Thigh bones, avg. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	@ 60.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	@220.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70 @75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50 @60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30 @40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25 @75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18 @25c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	25 @90c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7 @12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	6 @5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	6 @7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6 @10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10 @12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15 @25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6 @10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@12½

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 4½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@24

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	70
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog American, free of salt, in tcs or bbls, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	13
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	14
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	3½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	3
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef, wessands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	5½
Beef, wessands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2½@3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	15	16½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	14½	16
Pepper, red Zanzibar.....	11	14
Pepper, shot.....	12½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	20	23
Mace.....	47	52

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4½@4½
Refined.....	4½@5
Granulated.....	4½@5
Crystals.....	5 @5½
Powdered.....	5½@6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.30
No. 2 skins.....	@.15
No. 3 or branded.....	@.11
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18@.19
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16@.17
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@2.05
No. 2, 12½-14.....	.175@1.80
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	.170@1.80
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	.160@1.80
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	.15@2.50
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	.200@2.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	.180@2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	.180@1.90
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.270@2.75
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	.240@2.50
Branded skins.....	.11@.18
Branded kips.....	.140@1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	.165@1.75
Ticky skins.....	.18@.18
Ticky kips.....	.175@1.80
Heavy ticky kips.....	.100@2.05
No. 3 skins.....	@.12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, young hens (ave. best).....	@14
Western, hens and toms mixed (ave. best).....	@13
Western, fair to good.....	@12½
Broilers—Phila., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	@37
Penn., 3 to 4 lbs. p. pair p. lb.....	@33
Phila., squab broilers, per pair.....	@75
Fowls—	
West'n, d. p., best, straight lots, bbls.....	@14
West'n, dry-picked, heavy.....	@13½
Western, dry-picked, poor to medium.....	@12½
Western, scalded, heavy.....	@13½
Western, scalded, poor to medium.....	@12½

Other Poultry—

Old cocks, dry-picked.....	@10½
Old cocks, scalded.....	@10½
Ducks, spring, L. 1. and Eastern.....	@20
Squabs, prime white, 10 lbs. to doz.....	@4 00
Squabs, prime white, 9 lbs. to dozen.....	3 25@3 50
Squabs, prime white, 8 lbs. to dozen.....	2 75@3 00
Squabs, prime white, 7 lbs. to doz., per dozen.....	@2 25
Squabs, prime white, 6@8½ lbs. to doz.....	@1 75
Squabs, mixed, per dozen.....	@1 75
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	@1 25
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	50@ 60

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	17 @18
Toms, No. 1.....	17 @18
No. 2.....	11 @12
Old toms, No. 1.....	@16
Broilers—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	@25
Dry-picked, No. 1.....	@22
Scalded No. 1.....	@20
Roasting Chickens—Milk-fed, dry-picked.....	
fancy.....	@18
Solt-meated, fancy.....	@16
Average, No. 1.....	@14½
Chickens—No. 2.....	@12
Fowls—Dry-picked No. 1.....	13½@14
Dry-picked, No. 2.....	@11
Ducks—No. 1.....	14 @15
No. 2.....	11 @12
Geese—No. 1.....	12 @13
No. 2.....	8 @10

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@30
Fowls, per lb.....	@15
Roosters, young, per lb.....	@10
Roosters, old, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys, per lb.....	@11
Ducks, per lb.....	@13
Geese, Western, prime, per lb.....	@10
Geese, Southern and Southwestern, poor.....	@8
Guinea fowl, per pair.....	@80
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @25.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	@ 2.85
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.70
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	15.00 @16.04
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	@ 2.85
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	2.70 and 10c
Tankage, 9 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	@19.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	10.00 @11.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia per ton.....	2.65 @ 3.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	@ 3.10
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.10 @ 3.15
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	8.25@8.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	8.00 @10.50
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.35
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (40@49 p. c., less than 2½ p. c. chloride) to arrive per lb. basis 49 p. c.....	1.36½@ 1.30½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.15½@ 2.37½
Sylvinit, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S.F.....	.30 @.40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
Bewies Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, May 8.

CATTLE.—The falling off in the receipts of cattle the past ten days has been decidedly refreshing to the selling side of the market. Weekly runs of over 70,000, such as have recently been received here appear to be a thing of the past for the present at least, and it is the general impression in the trade that the bottom was reached in cattle prices last week. The indications are for lighter receipts and stronger markets from now on. The receipts first three days this week aggregate 45,000, against 51,000 a week ago and 50,000 a year ago. Prices have advanced 10¢@15¢ this week on the bulk of the cattle. A top of \$6.45 was reached to-day for one load of fancy 1,410 pound Herefords, sold by this company to Fred Joseph, president of the New York Butchers Dressed Meat Company, it being the highest price paid for several weeks. The quality of the cattle to-day was good and a large string of prime steers sold from \$6@6.40, bulk of the good strong weight steers \$5.60@6; handy weight steers to eastern shippers, \$5.25@5.60; medium killers, \$4.90@5.25; plain light killers, \$4.65@4.80; inferior, \$4.25@4.50. Eastern shippers and exporters bought freely. Butcher stock is fully 10¢ higher this week. Bulls are still selling high. Veal calves largely \$5.25@5.50. Stockers and feeders are up 15¢@20¢ this week.

HOGS.—Monday's receipts of hogs 43,957. This liberal supply moved rather actively at an average decline of 5¢ per cwt. from last week's closing prices. Eastern shippers took fancy light at \$6.50@6.52½, choice mediums, \$6.45@6.47½. Local packers free buyers at \$6.40@6.45. The product on Change improved slightly and live hogs were well out of first hands at the closing of the day's trade. Tuesday's receipts, 14,702; general market quite active; prices strong to a shade higher. Best light sold at \$6.52½@6.55, selected butchers, \$6.47½@6.50. Packers purchased their supplies around \$6.45. Wednesday 24,000 estimated. Opening market speculatively strong, but as eastern orders were light and local packers decidedly bearish the trade after the first round ruled very weak and fully 5¢ lower than Tuesday's average. Singeing light sold early to eastern shippers at \$6.50@6.55; assorted grades went to local dealers at \$6.45. Packers bought good hogs at \$6.40@6.42½, and rough lots at \$6.35@6.37½. Very good clearance made. Nothing encouraging to offer in favor of better prices for the immediate future. Hogs continue moving to market in liberal numbers, more freely in proportion to both eastern and western points than Chicago. We quote prices as follows prevailing at the finish of the day's trading: Choice heavy shipping, 250 to 300 lbs., \$6.42@6.45; light butchers, 180 to 230 lbs., \$6.42½@6.47½; light mixed, 200 to 230 lbs., 6.37½@6.45; choice light, 150 to 180 lbs., \$6.45@6.47½; mixed packing, 240 to 280 lbs., \$6.37½@6.42½; heavy packing, 300 to 400 lbs., \$6.30@6.40; rough packers in small lots, \$6@6.25; stags, \$5.75@6.20; boars, \$2.50@3.25; good pigs, 100 lbs. and under, \$5.75@6; good pigs, 110 to 130 lbs., \$6.10@6.40; common and undesirable lots, \$3.50@5.

SHEEP.—Disastrous results on last week's sales of mutton throughout the east are reflected in conditions obtaining at the Chicago market this week under light receipts. Buyers have reluctantly paid about steady on their urgent orders but a weakness was plainly evident to salesmen. Occasional lots created a little competition, but as a general rule it has been rather slow. Eastern order buyers look very few. The only woolled stock offered as usual this season of the year came from Colorado, and sales of good to prime lambs show range of \$8.60@8.75, shearing lambs for country going at \$8.25@8.60, clipped lambs of good to choice grade \$7.25@7.60, culls to fair \$5.50@6.75, handy yearlings \$6.60@6.85, heavy average 100 to 117 lbs. at \$6.15@6.40, wethers \$5.75@6.15, and fair to prime ewes

\$5.25@6.00, spring lambs finding sale around 10¢. Demand for heavy stuff very limited. Light and handy are the good sellers and will continue so. Curtailed supplies at eastern mutton centers will no doubt put trade on a firmer basis very shortly, and in view of the fact that finished stock is scarce we are bound to see higher prices between now and the arrival of supplies from the grazers of nearby states.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, May 10.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 32,600; last week, 39,500; same week last year, 38,200. Reduced supplies brought a complete recovery from the decline of last week; prices to-day ten to twenty-five cents above last Friday; nothing extra choice; top steers, \$5.65 to \$5.80, including both yearlings and heavy steers; bulk of steers, \$5.20 to \$5.65. Heifers, \$4 to \$5.50; cows, \$3 to \$4.85; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4.50. Veals, \$4 to \$5.50. Quarantines, \$4.40 to \$5.50; Texas grass quarantines, \$4.50. Stockers and feeders, 10¢ higher, at highest prices of the season; \$4 to \$5.40.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 62,400; last week, 64,500; same week last year, 58,000. Mild fluctuations with only small net change in prices have marked the hog market this week. All buyers compete for weights below 250 lbs., but only a portion of the packers use hogs above that weight, causing the best quality of heavy hogs to sell around bottom figures. Weights below 200 lbs., \$6.40 to \$6.45; medium weights, \$6.35 to \$6.40; heavy weights, \$6.30 to \$6.35; pigs generally in without sorting.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 27,600; last week, 27,200; same week last year, 26,700. Only one shipment of grass sheep this week and quality on these common, the band going to feeders at \$5.30. Killing grades ten to fifteen cents higher and outlook favors small future supply and continued strength. Lambs in fleece, \$8.10 to \$8.55; spring, \$9; clipped, \$7.40; clipped yearlings, \$6.75; wethers, \$6.25; ewes, \$6.15; ewes in fleece, \$6.75.

HIDES are steady. Green salted, 7 to 9¢; bulls and stags, 7¢; glue, 6¢; dry flint butcher, 18 to 20¢; dry glue, 10 to 10¢; dry sheep pelts, 13¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Amer. D. B. & P. Co....	449	.....	.....
Armour	4,347	17,881	2,417
Cudahy	2,343	10,825	2,517
Fowler	1,228	.....	2,005
Morris	3,024	8,895	3,416
Ruddy	619	.....	.....
Schwarzschild	4,301	10,388	4,734
Swift	4,498	14,834	5,862

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, May 7.

Although cattle receipts last week were some 2,500 smaller than for the week previous they were fully that much heavier than for the corresponding week last year and packers were able to take advantage of this fact to pound out a decline of fully 10¢@15¢ on both beef steers and cow stuff. Packers all had plenty of beef on hand after the heavy marketing of the week previous and were in no mood to further increase their stocks except at substantially lower figures. A feature of the trade for several days has been the neglect of the light stuff of all kinds and dealers attribute this largely to the continued cold weather. Heavy stock, both beef steers and cows, is becoming more popular. So far this week the trend of prices has been upward owing to the very moderate supplies. Beef steers are selling at a range of \$4.50@5.85; the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound beefs at \$5.00@5.40. Cows and heifers are selling at \$2.50@5.00, largely at \$3.75@4.50. Business in stockers and feeders has not been very rushing nor has there been any great change in prices, although

good light stuff is meeting with more favor than any time lately. The bulk of the trading is around \$4.00@4.50, with tops on up to \$5.00.

Hogs have been on the toboggan of late and prices are 10¢@15¢ lower than ten days ago. Supplies have been liberal and packers all bearish, while there has been very little demand for shipping account. Hogs averaged 252 pounds last month and all classes of buyers are paying a premium for the lighter grades. To-day there were about 10,000 hogs here and the market was a shade to 5¢ higher. Tops brought \$6.35 as against \$6.40 last Tuesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$6.22@6.30 as against \$6.25@6.30 a week ago.

The market for sheep and lambs slumped off some last week, the average decline being about 10¢@15¢. This was confined mostly to the mutton grades and choice lambs and light yearlings are selling about as well as any time. The available supply is being cut down considerably and there is a very strong undertone to the trade in consequence. Quotations on woolled killers: Good to choice lambs, \$8.00@8.60; fair to good lambs, \$7.00@7.90; good to choice yearlings, lamb weights, \$7.00@7.65; fair to good yearlings, lamb weights, \$6.50@6.90; good to choice yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.50@6.90; fair to good yearlings, heavy weights, \$6.30@6.40; good to choice old wethers, \$6.50@7.15; good to choice ewes, \$5.85@6.50; fair to good ewes, \$5.35@5.85. Clipped sheep and lambs sell about \$1.00 off from above quotations.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 7, 1907.

Receipts of cattle are showing a small increase at this point, but there is a healthy shrinkage in the total at leading centers. The local receipts are not carrying as large proportion of heavy-weight steers as last week, but there is a good big showing of fair to good qualities light and medium weights. The market is in active tone and prices are ruling strong to 10 cents higher than the close last week. There were no prime heavy steers here to-day, the best load lots selling around \$5.50. The bulk of dressed beef steers on offer are the weights of 1,250 pounds and under, and selling within a range of \$5.00@5.40. Common to fair light killing steers are selling well and in a range of \$4.00@4.90. The market for the stock is holding up well and prices are high, but it is nearing the time of year when this class of stock will begin to show up grassy and there will surely be a wide spread in prices. There are not enough stock cattle coming to establish a market. Demand is good for the right kind, and prices are nearly back to where they were before the recent break.

There is a small falling off in the volume of hogs being moved to market, and there are indications that receipts may continue to show a decrease for some time as farmers are all very backward in their work, and with the first appearance of favorable weather will devote all their time to corn planting instead of marketing hogs. The market has developed rather a stronger tone lately, and prices to-day were strong to 5 cents higher than on Monday, with the bulk of hogs selling at \$6.35@6.40, and top at \$6.42½. Hogs are good in quality and running rather strong in weight. This does not indicate a shortage of supply in the country and while corn planting may curtail receipts for a while, it seems certain that we are to have a season of liberal marketing later on.

The market for sheep continues to be fairly

JOSEPH E. SCHOEN
67-240 La Salle St., Chicago
Analytical and Consulting Chemist
Chemical Engineer
SPECIALTIES—Packhouse and Allied Industries, Food and Manufacturing Processes

supplied but the demand is good and prices are holding up strong, choice woolled lambs selling to-day a point higher than on the previous day. Feed lots are pretty well depleted of stock in the west, and strong prices may reasonably be expected until the opening of the grass season.

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 6, 1907.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,191	—	4,747	5,682	12,115
Sixtieth Street	1,138	35	8,235	6,708	—
Fortieth Street	—	—	35	—	15,725
Lehigh Valley	8,054	—	—	10,815	—
Weehawken	956	—	—	—	—
Scattering	—	62	63	36	3,950
Totals	13,339	97	13,080	22,241	31,790
Totals last week	13,013	114	12,290	27,604	38,173

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Bovine	450	—	—
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Minnetonka	467	—	2,200
Schwartzschild & S., Ss. Celtic	—	—	1,400
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Bovine	450	—	—
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Minnetonka	479	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Germania	10	8	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovine	—	—	3,075
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,650
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,200
Cudahy Packing Co., Ss. Lucania	—	—	1,525
Miscellaneous, Ss. Bermudian	41	20	—
Total exports	1,888	28	11,050
Total exports last week	1,843	25	14,290

MEAT AND STOCK EXPORTS

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 6, 1907.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Exports from:			
New York	1,888	28	11,050
Boston	1,545	—	7,850
Baltimore	736	—	1,200
Philadelphia	1,108	—	700
Newport News	307	—	—
St. John	1,962	—	—
Exports to:			
London	3,057	—	7,450
Liverpool	3,537	—	—
Manchester	379	—	—
Bristol	502	—	—
Naples	10	8	—
Bermuda and West Indies	41	20	—
Total to all ports	7,546	28	28,800
Total to all ports last week	8,264	1,325	23,114

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending May 4:

CATTLE.

Chicago	31,978
Omaha	17,220
Kansas City	26,448
St. Joseph	10,581
Cudahy	64
Wichita	462
New York and Jersey City	11,548
Fort Worth	10,443
Detroit	1,242

HOGS.

Chicago	107,982
Omaha	52,010
Kansas City	75,940
St. Joseph	36,574
Cudahy	5,175
Ottumwa	11,981
Cedar Rapids	10,491
Wichita	9,933
Bloomington	1,851
New York and Jersey City	31,790
Fort Worth	9,749
Detroit	6,190

SHEEP.

Chicago	54,941
Omaha	22,038
Kansas City	27,197
St. Joseph	23,271
Cudahy	327
New York and Jersey City	22,213
Fort Worth	2,443
Detroit	1,106

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1907.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	14,000	2,900
Kansas City	100	3,000	—
South Omaha	—	5,500	1,200

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907.

Chicago	2,300	41,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	6,000	6,000
South Omaha	4,000	5,000	7,000

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1907.

Chicago	3,500	15,000	13,000
Kansas City	8,000	13,000	6,000
South Omaha	5,500	10,000	6,500

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1907.

Chicago	17,000	24,000	15,000
Kansas City	10,000	14,000	7,000
South Omaha	5,200	9,000	5,000

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1907.

Chicago	6,500	21,000	12,000
Kansas City	4,000	14,000	5,000
South Omaha	4,000	8,000	6,500

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1907.

Chicago	1,500	15,000	5,000
Kansas City	1,000	9,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	5,000	1,500

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$9.12½; city steam, \$8.50 @ \$8.62½; refined, Continent, tes., \$9.55; do., South America, tes., \$10.25; kegs at \$11.25; compound, \$8.25 @ \$8.37½.

HOG MARKETS MAY 10.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; 5c. higher; \$6.10 @ \$6.57½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; 5c. higher; \$6.35 @ \$6.50.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 5,000; 5c. higher; \$6.20 @ \$6.42½.

ST. LOUIS.—Higher; \$6 @ \$6.57.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 8,000; higher; \$6.45 @ \$6.62.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 6,800; strong; \$6.70 @ \$6.90.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; strong; \$6.60 @ \$6.65.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, May 10.—Beef, extra India mess, 92s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 82s. 6d.; shoulders, 40s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 58s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 50s.; do., short ribs, 53s. 6d.; long clear, 28 @ 34 lbs., 52s. 6d.; do., 35 @ 40 lbs., 51s. 6d.; do., backs, 49s.; bellies, 49s. Tallow, 31s. Turpentine, 50s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tierces, 45s. 6d.; American refined, pails, 46s. 3d. Cheese, white, 60s. for American, and 59 @ 65s. for Canadian; do., colored, 62s. for American and 61 @ 67s. for Canadian. Lard (Hamburg), American steam, 50 kilos, — marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 34s. 9d. Cottonseed oil refined (Hull), 27s. 9d. Linseed (London), La Plata, May and June, 43s. 6d. Calcutta, May and June, 44s. 6d. Linseed oil (London), 24s. 6d. Petroleum, refined (London), 67-16d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the week under review has been very good, stocks on the other side have been materially reduced and prices are much firmer than they have been of late. The cold weather which they have had of late in Europe has cut off the production of natural butter and this no doubt accounts for the increased activity in oleo oil.

Neutral lard also is improving and buyers and sellers are closer together. Cottonseed oil exceedingly strong, market advancing rapidly on account of small stocks and heavy demand. High prices anticipated for the balance of the season and no really good oil to be had until the next crop comes in.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 9.—Latest quotations are as follows: 74 per cent caustic soda \$1.85 basis 60 per cent; 76 per cent caustic soda \$1.90 to 2c. basis 60 per cent; 60 per cent

caustic soda 2c. per lb.; 98 per cent granulated caustic soda in bbls. 3c. lb.; 58 per cent pure alkali 90c. to 1c. basis 48 per cent; 48 per cent carbonate soda ash \$1.10 per 100 lbs.; borax at 8c. per lb.; talc at 1½ to 1½c. lb.; silicate soda 80c. per 100 lbs.; silic at \$15 to \$20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour at \$9 to \$10 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks \$1.40 per 100 lbs., barrels 2c. lb.; carbonate of potash 5 to 5¼c. lb., according to test; electrolytic caustic potash 88 to 92 per cent at 6c. lb.

Palm oil in casks 6¾ to 7c. lb., and barrels 7½c. lb.; green olive oil 75c., and yellow 85 to 90c. per gal.; saponified red oil 6½ to 6¾c. lb.; green olive oil foots 6¼ to 6¾c. lb.; Ceylon coconut oil 9¼ to 9½c. lb.; Cochiti coconut oil 10½ to 10¾c. lb.; cottonseed oil 49 to 50c. per gal.; corn oil 5¼c. lb.

Prime city tallow in hhd., 6c. per lb.; edible tallow 6¾c. lb.; house grease 5½ to 5¾c. lb.; yellow packers' grease 5¼ to 5½c. lb.; brown grease 5 to 5¼c. lb.; light bone grease 5½ to 5¾c. lb.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 19.—The past week has equalled in excitement those of last fall and we have scored an advance of about 6c. per gallon. Tremendous demand for all grades of oil from Europe started the excitement and the demand seems to continue unabated, irrespective of price. Oil is still wanted at these higher prices quoted.

It is hard to predict anything on a market as narrow as the present one. Any buying would carry prices away up and selling of important lots of oil for prompt delivery would no doubt also cool off the buying fever enough to cause a good sized break. Just at the moment, however, there seems to be no prospect of anything but higher prices, but the market is so feverish that almost anything can happen. We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 53½c.; July, 53c.; September, 52¾c.; October, 49½c.; November, 44¼c.; December, 41¼c. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 56c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 57c. Hull quotation of English cottonseed oil, 36s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Moderate hog receipts at the packing points and 5c. higher prices for them tended to stronger products markets early in the day, but there was afterwards weakness.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened well sustained, although quieter. Early "call" prices for prime yellow, May at 53½ @ 56c.; July at 53 @ 53½c.; September at 52½ @ 52¾c.; October at 49½ @ 49¾c.; November at 43½ @ 46c.; December at 41 @ 42c. Sale of 100 bbls October at 49¾c. After the "call" the market reached lower prices, about ½ @ 1c. Sales 200 May at 53½ @ 53¾c.; 200 July at 52½ @ 52c.; 700 October at 49¼ @ 48¾c.; 100 December at 41c.

Tallow.

Is higher. New York city hoghead tallow is now at 6¼c., and sales of fully 400 hhd. for future delivery at 6¼c. to local soapmakers. Some weekly contracts to-day were made at 6¼c.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and held more firmly, with 8¼c. bid and to 9c. asked.

Retail Section

WOULD BAR SAUSAGE FLOURS.

A bill to amend the New York State food law to prohibit the use of any sausage ingredient which is not meat or seasoning has been sneaked into the legislature at Albany in the last days of the session, and is likely to go through if the meat trade does not take steps to prevent it. Such a measure would revolutionize sausage-making and would impose equal hardships upon the retail butcher or delicatessen dealer.

The pretext of the bill is that any cereal or other added sausage stuffing is an "adulteration," and, therefore, unlawful. The food cranks claim that it is a deception to sell sausage which is not all meat. This is a question that has two sides to it, and the sausage maker's side is a good one to be on.

The trouble in this New York case is that this measure has been introduced at the last minute, when no public hearings can be given, and when the butchers will have no chance to present their arguments against it. In the closing days of the session all bills go to the committee on rules, and are reported without hearings. It is up to the trade to "get busy" on this bill or they will find their sausage business in New York State in a bad way. The text of the bill is as follows:

Section 1. Section four hundred and seven of the penal code is hereby amended by adding a new subdivision thereto, to be known as subdivision six, to read as follows:

6. Who shall adulterate or mix with any sausage or ground meat food purporting to contain meat only as a principal ingredient, any cereal or any substance whatever, except salt, sugar and saltpeter for preserving the same, and such spices and herbs as shall be required for seasoning only, for the purpose of sale; or who shall knowingly sell or offer for sale any sausage or such ground meat food that has been adulterated or to which any cereal or substance, other than as hereinabove provided, shall have been added, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2. This act shall take effect September 1, 1907.

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW MEAT LAW.

Under the law recently enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature butchers and slaughterers of the City of Philadelphia are put under the strictest regulation. Everyone in the trade, from packer and retailer down to wagon peddler, must take out a license,

good only for one year, and is subject to regulations for the conduct of his business to be drawn up by the Board of Health. The text of the bill is as follows:

An act to provide for the licensing and regulating of slaughter houses, shops, wagons and places where meats (dressed), poultry, fish, game and shellfish are prepared for use as food or stored or exposed for sale in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth, and providing penalties for any violation of any regulation governing the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That no place, building or part of any building, or any wagon in cities of the first class in this Commonwealth shall be used for the slaughter of animals or poultry or for the storage or preparation or exposure for sale of meats, fish, game or shellfish (or fruits or vegetables) without first obtaining a license from the Bureau of Health.

Sec. 2. A license permitting the use of premises, buildings or parts of buildings or wagons for the slaughtering of animals and poultry and dressing the same or for the storage, sale or preparation for sale of meats, poultry, fish, game or shellfish may be granted to any person, firm or body corporate in cities of the first class by the Bureau of Health upon application for such license, provided that the premises, buildings or parts of buildings or wagons to be used for the purposes specified conform to the regulations established by the Board of Health. Further provided, that a separate license shall be issued for each place used for the purpose herein specified.

Sec. 3. The Board of Health in cities of the first class is hereby empowered to enact rules and regulations governing the conditions under which animals or poultry may be slaughtered and dressed or meats, poultry, fish, game and shellfish may be prepared for use as food or stored or exposed for sale. Such rules and regulations shall provide for the proper sanitary equipment of the buildings or parts of buildings or premises so used and also for the cleanly and sanitary maintenance and conduct of such establishments or wagons used.

Sec. 4. Licenses when issued shall be valid for not more than one year; shall not be transferable either as to the person or place and may be revoked at any time by the Board of Health for failure to comply with the rules and regulations established by the Board of Health.

It shall be the duty of every licensee to post and keep posted a printed copy of this act and of the license granted under it in the place for which the license is granted and

where the said license is granted for the use of any building or part of building; said posting shall be in the principal and most public room of said building or part of building. A fee of \$1 shall be paid to the Bureau of Health for said license.

Sec. 5. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this act or refuses to comply with any of the requirements or regulations of the Board of Health made in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

Sec. 6. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A LESSON TO CUSTOMERS.

Butchers who are annoyed by the habit many customers have of handling over meats on the counter while buying, a habit which is both unsanitary and unprofitable, will be interested in the account of a cure one butcher accidentally effected in this regard. Frank Goldkamp, a St. Louis master butcher, was the first to install a certain kind of electrical meat grinder in St. Louis, says the Butchers' Gazette. The electrical apparatus did not work properly for awhile, and as a result the entire meat counter on which the machine rests was charged with electricity.

The meats lying on the counter were also charged, and when people began to handle them they received a shock that not only startled, but caused them to drop the meats and jump back. "That electric shock business," said Mr. Goldkamp, "beat all such signs as 'Don't Handle the Meats,' for after awhile my customers simply contented themselves with looking without handling." On account of receiving so many unexpected shocks himself Mr. Goldkamp had the machine properly adjusted, but his customers still refrain from handling the meats on his counter.

AN ANTI-VEGETERIAN ARGUMENT.

A report from Berlin this week states that some curious statistics were gleaned in southern Baden during the recent enrollment of recruits. In the Lindau and Allgan districts out of 604 young men liable to service only twenty were found to be up to the physical standard of the military authorities. Two hundred and seventeen were placed on the doubtful list, and the unusual number of 367 were put aside as wholly unfit for active service.

It seems that the peasantry of those districts were at one time among the most robust in the empire, but owing, in the first place, to the dearth of meat and the fact that milk, which once was a staple article of food, is now carefully collected for the cheese factories, their physique has sunk to a dangerously low level. Their principal food for years has been potatoes and skimmed milk.

Retail butchers can get the most reliable help through the "Wanted" page of The National Provisioner. Good men are snapped up quick. Watch page 48.

FOWLER PACKING CO.

STATION "A", KANSAS CITY, U. S. A.

Beef and Pork Packers

JOBBERS OF

Dressed Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal,
Dry Salt and Sugar Cured Meats, Lard,
Tallow, Grease, Oils, Stearine, Etc.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

F. Githler has purchased the meat market of Lee Brothers at Corning, N. Y.

The meat market of R. Seymour at Pittsburg, Pa., has been damaged by fire.

Fire destroyed the meat market of McDonald & Fortenberry at Sumrall, Miss.

J. W. Humphrey has sold his meat market at Granville, N. Y., to M. J. Hayes.

The meat market of Spencer & Foote at Fairfield, Ia., has been purchased by Crail, Brown & Co.

The butcher shop of E. Hess at Old Orchard, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The meat market of Behling Brothers at Minneapolis, Minn., has been damaged by fire.

T. Anderson will open a new meat market at Moline, Ill.

Gangawere Brothers will erect a new meat market at Allentown, Pa.

J. F. Floyd & Company have opened a new meat market at Martinsville, Va.

T. Bernard will open a new meat market at Marquette, Mich.

Guy Payton has engaged in the meat business at Ansley, Neb.

George Brittell has opened a new butcher shop at Newman Grove, Neb.

J. Horkey has engaged in the meat business at Farwell, Neb.

Powell & Son have moved their meat market from Broken Arrow, I. T., to Kiefer, I. T.

Olson Brothers have succeeded to the meat business of Olson Brothers & Company at Story City, Iowa.

J. L. Bogart has succeeded to the meat market of Bogart Brothers at Carlton, Kan.

A. E. Vandine has sold his meat business at Wichita, Kan., to H. H. Pieper.

Squire & Swartz have been succeeded in the meat business at St. Joseph, Mo., by Paul T. Swartz.

Louis Barnes has sold his butcher shop at Esbon, Kan., to T. E. Ellis.

J. W. Cunningham has succeeded to the meat market of J. W. Cunningham & Son at Fermo, Kan.

N. K. Manning has purchased the butcher shop of H. H. Austin at St. Joseph, Mo.

L. C. Brohman has been succeeded in the meat business at Clarks, N. M., by Brohman Brothers.

C. M. Nichols has purchased the meat market of E. A. Schmidt at Falls City, Neb.

Tidwell & Small have been succeeded in the meat business at Texarkana, Tex., by A. M. Tidwell.

Goodrich & Robeson have succeeded to the meat business of H. H. Robeson at Columbus, Kan.

L. Dixon has purchased the butcher shop of C. E. Henderson at Hastings, Neb.

Bovee Brothers have succeeded to the meat business of Bovee & Son at Ritzville, Wash.

Balmforth & Hamer have purchased the business of the Fay Meat Company at Seattle, Wash.

D. B. Deeter has sold his meat market at Tillamook, Ore., to T. Childers.

J. T. Teal has purchased the meat business of William Seybold at Bartlesville, I. T.

C. A. Green has sold his meat business at Rolfe, Iowa, to William White.

Dave Yoko has purchased the butcher shop of W. E. Murfit at Sedgwick, Kan.

Stewart Brothers have been succeeded in

the meat business at Wamego, Kan., by Stewart Bros. & Regnier.

J. B. Kerr has purchased the meat business of Fred Bishop at Kearney, Mo.

F. W. Fuller has purchased the meat market of Thornburg & Co. at Grand Island, Neb.

M. Sandahl has sold his meat business at Minden, Neb., to Christ Larson.

Earle & Rhodes have succeeded to the meat business of W. C. Brown at Oklahoma City, Okla.

C. A. Bevans has recently engaged in the meat business at Elba, Wash.

G. Deidrich has opened a new butcher shop at Seattle, Wash.

J. L. Zackery has purchased the meat business of Dodd Bros. at Pueblo, Col.

Williams & McReynolds have succeeded to the meat market of F. Williams at Erie, Kan.

H. H. Audis has sold his butcher shop at Topeka, Kan., to C. E. Crocker.

John W. Dix has succeeded to the meat business of Dix & Croff at El Reno, Okla.

C. C. Mayer has sold his meat business at Sugar City, Col., to Neef & Dubler.

W. C. Brand has sold his meat market at Howard, Kan., to Force & Williams.

W. W. Leach has purchased the meat business of Search & Shaver at Logan, Kan.

O. W. Shidler has sold his butcher shop at Salina, Kan., to A. Sorenson.

R. W. Johnson has succeeded to the butcher shop of Johnson & Vosburg at La Junta, Col.

MEAT CUTTER LEAVES HIS JOB.

Edward W. Potter, last week elected president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen, the labor union organization of meat cutters and packinghouse laborers, has resigned his job as a benchman in the Lux market at Utica, N. Y., and will hereafter devote himself to the work of the union. His fellow workmen presented him with a travelling bag upon his departure.

Want a good man? Watch page 48.

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

(Concluded from page 16.)

Illinois.—E. E. Chandler, Chicago; Walter R. Kirk, Chicago; W. B. Albright, Chicago; W. D. Napheys, Chicago.

Indiana.—Geo. M. Stedman, Aurora.

Indian Territory.—J. S. Blackmon, Chickasha.

Iowa.—A. U. Chaney, Des Moines.

Kentucky.—E. B. Martin, Louisville; J. J. Caffrey, Louisville.

Kansas.—F. A. Wells, Burns.

Louisiana.—J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge; B. E. Eskridge, Bayou Sara; H. J. Landry, Long Bridge; S. Y. Webb, Minden; W. C. Soria, New Orleans; A. L. George, Vidalia.

Mississippi.—E. M. Durham, Vicksburg; A. L. McKie, Greenville; W. S. Barry, Greenwood; C. R. Strain, Tupelo; W. B. Gowdey, Jackson; W. H. Madden, Yazoo City.

Maryland.—W. B. Cassell, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—Calvin B. P. Carver, East Bridgewater.

Missouri.—Julius Davidson, Kansas City; Henry Sayers, St. Louis; M. E. Singleton, St. Louis.

Nebraska.—G. C. Shepard, So. Omaha; H. S. Culver, So. Omaha.

New Jersey.—H. D. Bowman, Newark.

New York.—T. S. Young, New York City; John Aspegren, New York City; J. C. Francesconi, New York City; Geo. Williams, Jr., New York City; W. R. Cantrell, New York City; E. F. Auerbach, New York City.

North Carolina.—E. B. Borden, Jr., Goldsboro; C. A. Johnson, Tarboro; Jonathan Havens, Washington; M. C. Brashwell, Battleboro; C. L. Ives, New Berne; F. C. Dunn, Kinston.

Ohio.—W. E. Copenhaver, Springfield; J. M. McDonald, Cincinnati; Franklin Ives, Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania.—Edw. J. Dume, Philadelphia.

South Carolina.—B. F. Taylor, Columbia; C. Fitzsimmons, Columbia; W. G. Haynes, Columbia; J. J. Lawton, Hartsville; H. L. Todd, Clinton; G. M. Dickinson, Bamberg.

Tennessee.—F. W. Brode, Memphis; Fred B. Jones, Memphis; J. H. Dubose, Memphis; H. J. Parish, Memphis; W. P. Battle, Memphis; Albert G. Perkins, Memphis.

Texas.—Jo. W. Allison, Ennis; J. S. LeClercq, Paris; P. S. Grogan, Hearne; W. I. Yopp, Dallas; R. L. Hefflin, Sherman; J. N. Millen, Roxes; C. H. Bencini, Brownwood.

Virginia.—E. L. Tessier, Richmond; Wm. Butler, Portsmouth; I. L. Sternheimer, Norfolk; Jno. J. McNally, Berkley.



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HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

GREATER NEW YORK NEWS

L. A. Carton, treasurer of Swift & Company, was in New York this week.

President Ferdinand Sulzberger of the S. & S. Company has returned from his Western trip.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending May 4 averaged 8.13 cents per pound.

The annual meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, to be held at Terrace Garden assembly rooms next Wednesday evening, May 15, promises to be a lively session.

It is reported that Dennis Murphy, "mayor of West New York," intends to retire from the meat business and devote himself to his private interests. His health has not been of the best lately.

Vice-president M. J. Sulzberger of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company went to Chicago this week to superintend the restoration of buildings damaged in last Sunday's fire at the Chicago plant.

The second annual convention of the National Poultry and Game Association, which includes the poultry trade interests of the country, will be held at the auditorium of the Merchants' Association, New York, on Tuesday next, May 14.

President Fred Joseph of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company was in Chicago this week looking into conditions in the cattle market and picking up some prime stuff for his New York trade. He was accompanied by his son, Leo Joseph.

RENOVATED BUTTER IN NEW YORK.

Governor Hughes of New York has signed the bill providing for the branding of process butter and making it necessary for retail dealers in renovated and process butter to have each parcel or package wrapped in a light-colored paper, on which shall be printed in black letters, not less than one-half inch square and in Gothic type, the words "Renovated Butter" or "Process Butter."

S. & S. STORY AGAIN CURRENT.

The daily newspapers were busy again this week with the perennial rumor that big western packing interests had secured control of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. It was stated flatly that Swift & Company were now owners of at least 40 per cent of outstanding S. & S. stock, and that they would soon control the concern. As on previous occasions when the story was circulated, it was positively denied. Jesse N. Sulzberger, secretary of the company, this week reiterated the statement that his father, President Ferdinand Sulzberger, held more than a controlling interest, and that it would not go out of his hands so long as he lived.

Coupled with this report was one that Fred. Joseph, formerly vice-president of the S. & S. Company, had sold his stock in that company to Swift interests several years ago, though he only retired this spring. Mr. Joseph, who was last week elected president of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, wired from Chicago denying the report that he had sold his stock to the Swifts. Mr. Joseph was in Chicago buying cattle for the New York Butchers' company.

This fact gave rise to the further report

that western packers had secured a similar large interest in the New York Butchers' company, and that the recent change in officers in that company indicated it. This was emphatically denied by officers of the butchers' company, who insist that they still own and control their enterprise, and that Mr. Joseph represents nobody but himself in the investment he has made.

EFFECT OF LONGSHOREMEN'S STRIKE.

This week's strike of longshoremen in New York City has made a great deal of trouble for exporters of meat products. Shipments of fresh meats have not been greatly delayed, as the meat concerns have their own gangs of loaders for that service. But exports of provisions, canned goods and such freight, which are loaded by the ordinary force of longshoremen, have been held up badly. Vessels which have been able to get away at all have sailed with little or no cargo, and exporters will be greatly inconvenienced, if they do not suffer serious financial loss, unless the strike is speedily ended.

Fresh meat shippers were congratulating themselves this week on the fact that they had their own gang of luggers for loading

For Salesmen, Shipping Clerks, Taggers, Etc.

A Pencil That Writes With Ink

Strong, Durable, Easy-Flowing, Plenty of Ink



EVERYBODY IN A BUTCHER SHOP OR PACKINGHOUSE OFFICE WANTS ONE
RED DWARF INK PENCIL CO.
 90 WEST BROADWAY NEW YORK

fresh meats. These men work for the ship-pers instead of the steamship companies, and are the best paid of any on the water front. It is said that they earn from \$6 to \$8 per night for their work.

ROBBED OPPENHEIMER'S CASHIER.

Mrs. Mabel Van Schassen, a cashier employed in the branch meat market of L. Oppenheimer at 2246 Seventh avenue, was assaulted and robbed of checks and money amounting to \$333.00 in the hallway of her residence on West 134th street, Monday afternoon, by two highwaymen, who made their escape. Mrs. Van Schassen was on her way to the branch of the Hamilton Bank at the northeast corner of 135th street and Seventh avenue to deposit the day's receipts.

She carried the money in a small handbag, but on account of being late she went to her home to have dinner before going to the bank. She had in the bag \$176.74 in cash and \$156.86 in checks. The market is at 132d street and Seventh avenue and her home is just two blocks away.

She was knocked down, and then one of the thieves threw one end of a long cloak she wore over her face. She was held down by one of the thieves putting his knee on her stomach, she says, while the other grabbed the handbag with the money.

NEW YORK POULTRY COMMITTEES.

The following committees of the New York Poultry and Game Trade Association have been appointed by President Dowle for the ensuing year: Arbitration Committee—Hugo Josephy, J. F. Menke, John Hughes, William J. Farrell and I. H. Marks. Law Committee—William T. Hance, A. Paul, Jr., and J. M. Klein. Finance Committee—George F. Hinrichs, John Hughes and N. C. Durham. Trade Committee—A. J. Wallace, J. W. Williams, B. W. Rowe, D. Alpaugh and M. H. Hellman. Claim Committee—George G. Brown, William J. Farrell, T. S. Williamson, George H. Lewis and J. B. Smith. Membership Committee—D. P. Boehm, David Jewell, S. De Noyelles, Jacob Hoehn and Charles H. Behrman. Game Committee—Harry Dowle, John Drohan, A. Silz, Joseph Conron, Joseph Newton and N. Schweitzer. Transportation Committee—Robert Richter, J. S. Richardson, J. F. Menke, Alex. Moir and William Wills.

MORTGAGES, BILLS OF SALE

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Aronof & Nolkovitz, 165 Brook Ave.; H. Brand. Brodtkil, H., 307 E. 102d; H. Brand. Georg, J. & M., 172d and Hoe Ave.; Kernell & Durham. Hartmon, J., 352 E. 81st; Darling & Co. Kahn & Fink, 11 Pitt; J. Levy Co. Levine & Goldfarb, 107 Forsyth; L. Sinolmsky. Minoker, S., 229 E. 121st; H. Brand. Patjanek, C., 210-214 E. 112th; H. Brand. Rickert, 702 E. 170th; C. Stohldreier. Saltzman, J., 104 Lewis; H. Brand.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Lotz, P., 19 Greenwich Ave.; C. Lotz. Liss, M., 257 Monroe; A. Liss.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Baer, Iyak, 135 Lee Ave.; Julius Levy. Ginsbury, Sam, 4912 New Utrecht Ave. Lieberman, L., 368 Wallabout; J. Levy. Liebman, Abraham L., 26 Porter Ave.; Jacob Eskres. Pulterreski, L., 180 Ellery; United D. B. Co. Vogel, A., Bay 36th and Cropsey Ave.; United D. B. Co.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

De Simone, T., 3 President; A. Romano & Sons.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.

Deleune, F., 41-3-5 W. 16th and 50-2-4 W. 17th; C. L. Mouquin. Rickert, —, 702 E. 170th; C. Stohldreier. Bloyen, L., 687 8th Ave.; J. Fragelen. Cohen, B., 299 Broome; M. Glassman. Martin, J. H., 259 W. 42d; L. Barth & Sons. Roth & Martin, 618 E. 5th; J. Hallren. Roth, S. J., 59 3d Ave.; A. & B. Levy.

MANHATTAN BILLS OF SALE.

Dorff, M., 103 Hester; S. Schifrin. Dubinsky, J., 318-20 E. 8th; B. J. Berger. Edwards, G., 8 Barclay; F. Stromberg. Hubner, H., 99 9th Ave.; M. Moglia. Klepper, L., 58 E. 10th; S. Greenberg. Moscovitz, R., 502 Unionport Rd.; J. Glackman. Reusse, K., 205 W. 41st; F. Reusse. Silverman, M. & D., 357 E. 72d; A. Patuzak.

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Brandt, C. C., 5124 5th Ave.; Eliz. Knoll. Dymowski, Michael, 672 6th Ave.; Johanna Marko. Ress, Meyer, 190 Scholes; Joseph M. Zeller. Romano, Antonio et al, 3 President; T. De Simone. Witkin, Dina, 158 Harrison Ave.; Benj. Wecht. Robinson, Annie, 14 Carlton Ave.; Louis Slatz. Thegel, Ludwig, 23 Bridge; Josephine Nolan.

BROOKLYN BILLS OF SALE.

Bahrenburg, Edwin H., 457 5th Ave.; Herman Albrecht. Gerken, H., 85 Sands; Bullwinkel & Gerken. Guttman, Isidore and Morris Keshner, 411 South 5th; Philip Kashner. Larakes, P. G., 1134 Manhattan Ave.; Anastasio Niabiotas. Meyer, Minna, 122 Norman Ave.; Anton Tersiner. Perlman, C., 475 Sackman; Roshe L. Daspin. Seidler, G., 233 Lee Ave.; Lizzie Mingst. Shapiro, Meyer, 186 Floyd; Frank Singer. Schmidt, Ludwig, 1388 Fulton; Annie Schmidt. Shapiro, Jacob, 19 Stagg; Simon Hindlin. Taylor, Walter R., 324 Suydam; Henry Barlets.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 26.)

Lard.—Antwerp, Belgium, 378,864 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 11,750 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 8,916 lbs.; Alexandria, Egypt, 3,200 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 13,935 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 15,414 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 44,814 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 32,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 181,475 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 112,739 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 226,494 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 7,490 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 33,903 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 6,920 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 36,600 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 1,200 lbs.; Cape Town, South Africa, 26,500 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Vene-

zuela, 24,330 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 37,810 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 32,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 120,525 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 17,765 lbs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 3,200 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 854,511 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 5,136 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 104,907 lbs.; Havre, France, 28,595 lbs.; Hull, England, 144,980 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,140 lbs.; Landskrona, Sweden, 3,200 lbs.; London, England, 500,610 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 545,600 lbs.; La Paz, Bolivar, 11,200 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 2,220 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 87,505 lbs.; Manchester, England, 565,212 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 10,420 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 88,520 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 156,024 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 20,600 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 8,315 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 23,287 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 197,761 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 521,428 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 121,800 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 46,662 lbs.; Southampton, England, 14,000 lbs.; Singapore, St. Settlement, 66,319 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 77,267 lbs.; Trinidad Island, 38,922 lbs.; Tunis, Algeria, 10,775 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 25,500 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 16,822 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 69,581 lbs.; West Hartlepool, England, 112,313 lbs.

Pork.—Antwerp, Belgium, 40 tcs.; Aux Cayes, 24 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 75 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 100 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 25 bbls., 20 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 10 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 15 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 35 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 25 bbls., 15 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 158 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 63 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 28 bbls.; Sundsvall, Sweden, 50 bbls.; St. John's, N. F., 705 bbls.; Trinidad Island, 143 bbls.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York for the week ended Wednesday, May 8, 1907, were as follows:

Beef.—Antwerp, Belgium, 25 tcs., 50 bbls.; Arendal, Norway, 20 tcs.; Aux Cayes, 11 tcs., 38 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 36 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 90 bbls.; Christiania, Norway, 75 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 201 bbls., 10 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Colon, Panama, 51,008 lbs., 100 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 120 tcs., 88 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 598 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 27 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 67,207 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 79 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 1,963,153 lbs., 267 tcs.; London, England, 1,047,549 lbs., 75 tcs.; Newcastle, England, 25 tcs.; Piraeus, Greece, 10 tcs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 66 bbls.; Port Antonio, W. I., 28 tcs., 44 bbls.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 60 bbls.; Rotterdam, Holland, 25 bbls.; Sekondi, Africa, 50 bbls.; Southampton, England, 213,000 lbs.; St. Petersburg, Russia, 50 tcs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tcs.; St. John's, N. F., 720 bbls.; Trinidad Island, 21 bbls., 17 tcs.

Oleo Oil.—Aalesund, Norway, 35 tcs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 70 tcs.; Bremen, Germany, 130 tcs.; Barbados, W. I., 5 tcs.; Beyrouth, 25 tcs.; Bergen, Norway, 140 tcs.; Christiania, Norway, 650 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 1,230 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 200 tcs.; Catania, Sicily, 5 tcs.; Gothenberg, Sweden, 140 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 1,612 tcs.; Kalmar, Sweden, 10 tcs.; Leith, Scotland, 5 tcs.; London, England, 28 tcs.; Malmo, Norway, 520 tcs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 1,857 lbs.; Stockholm, Sweden, 175 tcs.; Stavanger, Norway, 35 tcs.; St. John's, N. F., 117 tcs.; Tonsberg, Norway, 75 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 60 tcs.

Oleomargarine.—Antwerp, Belgium, 2,000 lbs.; Aux Cayes, 5,100 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,750 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 2,210 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 7,157 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 4,412 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 9,680 lbs.; Port Antonio, W. I., 12,400 lbs.; Port Limon, Costa Rica, 4,277 lbs.; St. John's, N. F., 71,005 lbs.; Trinidad Island, 11,400 lbs.

Tallow.—Antwerp, Belgium, 279,864 lbs.; Barcelona, Spain, 26,682 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 9,698 lbs.; Fiume, Austria, 213,750 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 106,903 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 251,197 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 99,522 lbs.; Odessa, Russia, 234,885 lbs.

